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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KOREANS IN JAPAN DENOUNCE CHON AMNESTY PLOY

SK041144 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Mar (KCNA)--Kim Chae-hwa, chairman of the Japan headquarters of the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification" ("Hanmintong"), and Chong Chae-chun, chairman of the "Committee for Rescuing Kim Tae-chung," issued a talk in joint name on 2 March in connection with the announcement of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique on the "commutation" of penalties passed upon Kim Tae-chung and other democratic figures, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

It notes that the "commutation" is a trick of Chon Tu-hwan who is branded as a human butcher by the whole nation. It is aimed to veil his criminal massacre in Kwangju, escape public censure at home and abroad of his violation of human rights and improve his image externally.

How much would the position of Kim Tae-chung be changed if life imprisonment is commuted to 20 years in prison? There would be no change in the position of Kim Tae-chung who is deprived of political freedom and faced with the danger of death.

Chon Tu-hwan tried guiltless people and sentenced them to death for grabbing "power" and is now making a mockery of human rights and humanitarianism by using "commutation" as a policy to gain popularity. We cannot repress surging indignation at such act.

It is Chon Tu-hwan himself who must be judged for treacheries against the nation, as shown by the Kwangju massacre. He cannot escape a stern judgment of the people. Chon Tu-hwan must immediately and unconditionally release Kim Tae-chung and all other political prisoners and step down from "power."

We demand that the Japanese Government stop all moves helping Chon Tu-hwan to suppress people and execute the policy of war, while giving up a principled settlement of the Kim Tae-chung issue.

We will vigorously wage the movement for the release of Kim Tae-chung and all other political prisoners and against the dangerous war moves and the "South Korea-Japan foreign ministers talks" and "summit talks."

The rescue of democratic figure Mr Kim Tae-chung will be at once a victory of the common idea of all the social democrats of the world and a victory of justice and human conscience.

#### Text of KSDP Letter

SK050427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Mar (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party [KSDP] sent a letter on 4 March to the Socialist International and socialist and social democratic parties of various countries in connection with the continued detention and harsh persecution of South Korean democratic figure Kim Tae-chung by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique.

The letter reads in full: We send this letter to your parties, expressing deep anxiety about the fact that Mr Kim Tae-chung, a South Korean democratic figure, is undergoing all sorts of sufferings in prison and even his physical life is threatened by the fascist hangmen.

One year has passed since democratic figure Mr Kim Tae-chung who had conducted righteous activities for democracy in South Korea and for the peaceful reunification of the country was sentenced to life imprisonment by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique. The South Korean fascists have since detained Mr Kim Tae-chung and subjected him to all sorts of persecution, defying the strong protest of the world's progressive forces including the Socialist International and socialist and social democratic parties of various countries.

Mr Kim Tae-chung is now detained in a special solitary cell called "prison in the prison" shut from the sunlight, and is trembling with cold in the dark, unheated room without a ventilator or a bed and groaning at the death's door owing to the aftereffects of tortures and chronic diseases. This notwithstanding, the fascist thugs refuse to allow him to receive even medical treatment and articles from outside generally allowed to prisoners. Moreover, his meeting with his family is restricted.

These facts show that the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique schemes to totally destroy Mr Kim Tae-chung not only politically but also physically.

Originally, there is no ground that he should be penalized and imprisoned. The "crimes" imposed upon him at fascist trial were all fabrications invented by the South Korean fascist clique as it needed them. Although the fascist clique claimed that Mr Kim Tae-chung "plotted for a rebellion" as a "pro-communist," the world knows full well that he is a Catholic and an advocate of liberal democracy and could have taken office through democratic elections without taking the trouble of raising a rebellion.

As for the Kwangju incident, the biggest blame laid on him, it broke out after he was arrested by the "martial law" authorities.

Despite this undeniable stark fact, the fascist clique put Mr Kim Tae-chung and those who had connections with him to brutal tortures to fabricate



"crimes" and cooked up false "confessions" and finally passed death sentence on him through repeated dark, secret trials without the presence of witnesses and lawyers. It is not accidental that the South Korean authorities have not yet made public the ruling of the Kim Tae-chung trial to the world. This is why the unlawful outrageous acts of the Chon Tu-hwan group to murder Mr Kim Tae-chung aroused unanimous denunciation and protest at home and abroad.

The Socialist International and socialist and social democratic parties of various countries have played an important role in organising an international protest movement. The Socialist International invited Mr Kim Tae-chung to its 15th congress and launched a movement for his acquittal and the resolution of the congress expressed deep concern over the South Korean situation and demanded an immediate revocation of the death sentence passed upon Mr Kim Tae-chung.

The Socialist International and socialist and social democratic parties of various countries have repeatedly taken various steps possible, denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique's brutal persecution of Mr Kim Tae-chung and demanding his unconditional release. We consider that the world's progressive forces including the Socialist International made great efforts to compel the South Korean fascist clique to "commute" the sentence of Mr Kim Tae-chung to life imprisonment from death penalty.

We take this opportunity to express deep thanks to the Socialist International and socialist and social democratic parties of various countries for their expression of warm sympathy with the position of Mr Kim Tae-chung and for their steps of solidarity for rescuing him.

Recently the South Korean authorities "commuted" the life imprisonment passed upon Mr Kim Tae-chung to 20 years in prison and are making much noise as if they bestowed a big favour on him. This is one more mockery of the entire Korean people and the honest-minded people of the world struggling for the release of Kim Tae-chung and a trick to mislead public opinion at home and abroad and gain popularity.

Both 20 years in prison and life imprisonment are not different from death penalty for Mr Kim Tae-chung whose life is now in danger and there is no change in his position.

Mr Kim Tae-chung who is guiltless must be acquitted, not be "commuted," and freedom of political activities must be ensured to him.

The struggle to save Mr Kim Tae-chung is not one confined to the problem of rescuing his life alone but related to democracy in South Korea and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. Furthermore, it is part of the struggle against fascism and subjugation and for peace and stability on a world-wide scale.

We express the hope that the Socialist International and socialist and social democratic parties of various countries linked with us for the common idea will as ever actively organise and wage various forms of struggle for rescuing Mr Kim Tae-chung.

To save Mr Kim Tae-chung fully accords with our common idea of struggle against all manner of domination and subjugation and for sovereignty and independence, against dictatorship and war and for democracy, peace and human rights.

We sincerely hope that the Socialist International and socialist and social democratic parties of various countries will strongly denounce the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique's brutal persecution of Mr Kim Tae-chung, isolate it internationally, take necessary steps for his immediate and unconditional release and properly exercise their influence upon the governments of various countries so that they may sever political and economic relations with the South Korean puppet clique.

The Kim Tae-chung issue is a product of the criminal collusion between the South Korean puppets and the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

We expect that the Socialist International and socialist and social democratic parties of various countries will conduct brisk activities to make the U.S. and Japanese authorities immediately stop their aid to the South Korean rulers and take possible steps for the reinstatement of Mr Kim Tae-chung to his original status.

The rescue of democratic figure Mr Kim Tae-chung will be at once a victory of the common idea of all the social democrats of the world and a victory of justice and human conscience.

With high considerations.

CSO: 4120/139

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'MINJU CHOSON' CONDEMNS KIM TAE-CHUNG COMMUTATION

SK061045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Mar (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON Saturday comes out with a commentary captioned "Crafty Ruse To Mislead Public Opinion" denouncing the hypocritical "commutation" of the life imprisonment passed on Kim Tae-chung to 20 years in prison by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique. The signed commentary brands the "commutation" as another intolerable mockery of the entire Korean people and the honest-minded people of the world unanimously demanding the immediate acquittal of Kim Tae-chung and a political fraud for misleading public opinion at home and abroad and winning popularity. It further says:

The "commutation" has brought no change to Kim Tae-chung's lot. Both 20 years in prison and life imprisonment are little short of a death sentence to him whose life is hanging by a thread.

The "commutation" by the military fascist clique is a brutal act of human-butchery revealing once again their heinous intention to destroy his spiritual and physical lives in prison at any cost and a vicious act strangling democracy and human rights. Kim Tae-chung had not committed any "crime" deserving arrest by the fascist thugs and the murderous prison life and he is not a criminal to be made an object of a "commutation" buffoonery.

He is a patriotic democrat who conducted lawful political activities in South Korea against fascism and division and for democracy and the peaceful reunification of the country. He is a politician of conscience recognised by all people, who enjoyed high prestige among the South Korean people.

The ridiculous "commutation" farce staged by traitor Chon Tu-hwan on the "anniversary day of his inauguration" is nothing but a crafty claptrap tactic for allaying the fierce denunciation at home and abroad, winning the favour of the people and raising the price of his stinking body for staying in power. He must immediately release Kim Tae-chung, complying with the unanimous demand at home and abroad and reinstate him. If he, remaining deaf to the demand of the times, continues to run recklessly in repression, brandishing the club, he will bring down on his own head the stern sledge hammer of the people.

CSO: 4120/189

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK ARTS ORGAN SUPPORTS CPRF PROPOSAL

SK050033 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 2 Mar 82

["Text" of 2 March statement issued by the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea--read by announcer]

[Text] The proposal for convocation of the 100-man joint conference put forth by the Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] greatly excited all of our writers and artists whose hearts, along with the whole nation's, have been burning with desire for the reunification of the fatherland for the past 40 years.

The General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea [GFULAK] warmly welcomes and supports this proposal, regarding it as the most realistic means of negotiations to realize the desire of our writers and artists to jointly bring into bloom the national culture of the North and the South and to realize our national aspiration--the nation's reunification.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the glorious party center, our literature and arts have come into their most brilliant bloom in the nation's history. The farther the rays of our chuchetype literature and arts reach in the world, the stronger our aspiration brings into bloom the national culture, literature and arts even in the southern part of the fatherland and the stronger the aspiration for the national reunification grows in the heart of every one of our writers and artists.

Owing to the ideological and cultural encroachment of the alien aggressors and the treacherous and flunkeyest acts of the South Korean ruling clique, the indigineous national culture has been extirpated completely in South Korea. There, where the rotten Yankee culture and exotic fashion and customs prevail, all things national and progressive are disappearing without a trace.

With each passing day, the cultural differences are growing between the North and South. As a result, people in the North and South, although they are homogenous, are becoming more alienated, just like two different peoples. To end this tragic situation, we have repeatedly proposed to realize collaboration and exchanges between the North and South in the field of culture as well as in the political, economic and military fields. We have done every thing possible to realize the implementation of these proposals.

At the second Korean Writers' Conference held in October 1956, we proposed to exchange mail and works between individual writers and artists in the North and South and between our Writers' Union and the literature and arts organizations of the South, to jointly organize exchange meetings of performances, discussions and study sessions, and to pave the way for mutual trips for gathering information for works. A total of 10 times over the 6 years period between 1959 and 1964, we proposed to jointly organize literature and arts organizations and to jointly participate in art festivals held at home and abroad.

Driven by a single aspiration to jointly promote the unified development of literature and arts of North and South, we proposed not only in the 1950's and 1960's but also in the 1970's--in particular, at the first meeting of the North-South Coordinating Committee held in November 1972--to allow men of letters and artists freely and jointly to write and perform works and gather information through free travel in the North and South and to jointly organize a single national arts organization to be sent to international performances.

Today we are making every effort to put in practice the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] put forward by the great leader President Kim Il-song at the Sixth KWP Congress in October 1980 and the plan of interchange and collaboration in the field of culture advanced in the 10-point policy of the DCRK.

The fact that the interchange and collaboration between the North and the South have not been achieved despite our consistent efforts is entirely due to the splittist maneuvers of the South Korean ruling faction supported by the U.S. imperialists. In order to destroy the thick barriers of national division and open up the road to national reunification, obstacles to reunification should be eliminated, a climate for reunification should be created and the road of genuine dialogue and negotiation should be provided. However, the South Korean authorities are continuously laying obstacles on the road of reunification while loudly raving about reunification, running counter to the will of the nation.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique, in particular, is maneuvering to check the influence of our most reasonable proposal for reunification by putting forth the so-called 22 January proposal, the pilot projects and so forth, which were fabricated in accord with the U.S. scenario for two Koreas, paying no attention to the proposal for founding the DCRK which is being supported by all the people and the entire world.

Even at this moment, when we are striving to implement the proposal for convening the 100-man joint conference, it is staging the large scale "Team Spirit '82" war exercise by dragging in the U.S. imperialist aggressors and is strengthening anticommunist confrontation rackets against us.

It is unnecessary to prove that there is no seat for the Chon clique at the sacred table of dialogue for reunification. Nothing will be resolved or gained by sitting face to face with fanatic splittists who pursue the nation's permanent division and who follow the two Koreas policy of the United States.

How dare the Chon Tu-hwan clique, rejected by all, come to the sacred table of negotiation for reunification with such a filthy face? A dog's tail, although buried 3 years, cannot become the tail of a weasel. Those who have committed crimes should first seek pardon.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique should give up its foolish idea to turn up somewhere. It should have U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea, discontinue the policy of anticommunist confrontation, release Kim Tae-chung and other detained figures and patriotic people and make an apology for the barbarous Kwangju massacre. It should strive to atone, even slightly, for the crimes it committed against the nation.

Doing so is the only way for it to promote the early convocation of the 100-man joint conference and to expedite national reunification.

[Signed]  
2 March 1982  
Pyongyang

CSO: 4108/119



INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOCIAL SCIENCE ACADEMY SUPPORTS CPRF PROPOSAL

SK050205 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 3 Mar 82

["Text" of 3 March statement of spokesman of Academy of Social Sciences--  
read by announcer]

[Text] The Academy of Social Sciences extends complete support to the proposal of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] for a 100-man joint conference, recognizing it as a reasonable suggestion which fully reflects the desire and will of our social scientists to promote the unified development of science and the cause of national reunification by uniting the wisdom and efforts of scholars in the North and South.

In the field of social sciences, we, in line with the reunification policy advanced by President Kim Il-song, the great leader, have suggested, on many occasions, collaboration and exchanges between the scientists of the North and South with a view to advancing national unity and reunification.

To cite some instances: On 16 November 1956, a seminar of college professors proposed that the scientists of the North and South make contact, exchange experiences and cooperate with each other; it was suggested in February 1958 that scholars and cultural personages of the North and South carry out contacts and joint ventures for the unified development of national culture and sciences; in November 1960, the eighth meeting of the second SPA came forward with the proposal that the scientists of the North and South join hands in excavating cultural relics, carrying out research on them and working out measures for their preservation. It was repeatedly suggested in the first meeting of the North-South Coordinating Commission held on 30 November 1972 and in other meetings that collaboration and exchanges in the field of scientific research be realized and practical measures be taken to ensure joint research.

In particular, of late we have been exerting all our efforts to carry into action the DCRK proposal and the 10 policies of the DCRK--which were laid forth at the historic Sixth KWP Congress--with a view to achieving national reunification and realizing exchanges and cooperation between the North and South in the field of science.

..

Had our suggestions and efforts been realized, the scientists of the North and South would have already made mutual visits and carried out joint research, cooperating with each other.

To our regret, none of our reasonable suggestions and proposals, however, have been realized because of the scheme of the South Korean rulers trying to divide the country into two Koreas forever, thus making exchanges and collaboration between the North and South in the field of science an unfulfilled dream in our minds.

Collaboration and exchanges between the North and South have as their purpose the promotion of the unified development of the North and South, encouraging national unity and advancing the country's reunification. Accordingly, collaboration and exchanges between the North and South are different in nature from those conducted with other countries and nations. North-South collaboration and exchanges--to be conducted between compatriots of a nation--are a noble task conducive to achieving the cause of national reunification, the utmost task of the nation.

Nevertheless, the incumbent South Korean rulers are trying to use North-South exchanges as a tool for the permanent division of the nation, while pursuing two Koreas more blatantly than their predecessors. This is manifested by the fact that imitating others, they have called for the conclusion of an agreement on basic relations between the North and South and babbled about carrying into action so-called model projects, which constitute merely a part of the proposals for collaboration and exchanges we had already advanced.

This is nothing but a tactic to keep the influence of the DCRK proposal--a most realistic and reasonable proposal we have advanced--from spreading, to mislead public opinion by creating the impression that they are concerned about the country's reunification and to buy time in their efforts to fix the nation's division.

As is the case, it is obvious to anyone that the Chon Tu-hwan clique cannot be regarded as a partner in negotiations for reunification. Chon Tu-hwan is a murderer and fascist who massacred several thousand citizens, youths and students in Kwangju who had turned out in peaceful demonstrations for democracy and peaceful reunification, and illegally arrested and viciously punished many democratic personages, including Kim Tae-chung, scholars, professors and students.

It goes without saying that we cannot share a place with such a traitor in discussing reunification, which is for the good of the nation.

Given this, it is very natural and timely that the CPRF excluded the Chon Tu-hwan clique of murderers and splittists in negotiations for reunification and called for a joint conference of politicians in the North and South and abroad.

We have a proverb saying that you should not even look up the tree if you cannot climb. The South Korean rulers should not look over at the forum of

negotiations for reunification and put their blood-soaked feet into it as they are not entitled to do so. This is what the nation orders them to do.

It is recommended that the South Korean rulers, looking straight at reality, release the detained politicians--including Kim Tae-chung--scholars and professors, ensure them the freedom of political activities so the 100-man conference can be convened as the nation desires and atone for their crimes.

CSO: 4108/119

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### RED CROSS SUPPORTS CPRF CONFERENCE PROPOSAL

SK060547 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 5 Mar 82

["Text" of 5 March statement issued by the spokesman for the Korean Red Cross Society--read by announcer]

[Text] Our Red Cross Society, which takes it as its mission to alleviate the sufferings of the people separated in the North and South and hasten the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, positively supports the proposal of the Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] for convocation of the 100-man joint conference, regarding it as a new proposal contributing to promoting the cause of the reunification of the fatherland.

Because of national division, our people have remained separated in the North and South for 37 years without exchange of mail between blood-relatives, without knowing whether they are alive or dead.

Our Red Cross Society has done everything possible, from the day it was founded, to put an end to such an abnormal situation. In August 1956, we proposed to the South Korean Red Cross organization to discuss such matters as an exchange of mail between the families separated in the North and South and their free visits to both sides. In January 1957, we sent a letter to the president of the South Korean Red Cross proposing a regular exchange of mail, from the separated families in the North and South, directly between the Red Cross organizations of the North and South at a place considered convenient by the South Korean side.

We proposed to the South Korean side to discuss matters aimed at alleviating the sufferings of the separated compatriots including free visits and an exchange of mail between the North and South, around 10 times in the 1950's and 1960's. In addition, we have taken the humanitarian measure of requesting the South Korean side to provide us with information on 14,000 people in order to realize the urgent desire of the families and relatives separated in the North and South who desired to know whether their families and relatives were still alive or dead.

However, the South Korean side never forwarded to us the information on a single individual we inquired about. What is more, the South Korean side changed the contents of the requests as it pleased and, after distorting and fabricating the facts in the requests, committed intolerably inhuman acts of using them in its anticommunist propaganda.

In the North-South Red Cross meetings held in the 1970's, we proposed more than dozens of times to the South Korean side to realize mutual free visits and an exchange of mail between the families, relatives and friends separated in the North and South and to provide reunions for them. In our proposals was our warm compatriotic passion to give at least a little joy to the fellow countrymen suffering from the tragedy of division and to alleviate their misery. Also in them was our earnest desire to provide a cornerstone for national reunification through such humanitarian projects.

However, the Korean Central Intelligence Agency's secret agents appeared at the meeting place wearing Red Cross badges. Turning a deaf ear to such fundamental issues as providing realistic conditions and an atmosphere for alleviating the sufferings of the families and relatives separated in the North and South, they insisted on the formula of card exchanges, which is not suitable to our country's reality, and created artificial obstacles to the meetings. They even tried to prevent us from saying that the purpose of the Red Cross meetings was to promote the reunification of the fatherland and used the humanitarian meetings for their dirty political ends of division and confrontation.

From experience, we have drawn the lesson that to sit face to face with the splittists will not resolve the human problems or alleviate the people's sufferings, let alone solve the question of reunification.

That the South Korean puppet clique has recently prattled about what is a part of the numerous proposals for collaboration and exchanges we previously put forth stems from a propagandistic purpose--to win popularity--not from an intent to resolve problems.

The murderers, who unscrupulously committed acts of fratricide like the unprecedented Kwangju massacre, raised humanitarian issues, babbling about the sufferings of separated families. This is a mockery of the separated families and an insult to a humanitarian attitude. Paying lipservice to reunification and model projects, the South Korean authorities, while intensifying splittist anticommunist confrontational rackets as never before, are now straining the situation to an extreme degree by staging a large-scale war exercise together with the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression, running counter to peaceful reunification and humanitarian projects.

Even to a toddler it is apparent that anticommunist confrontation deepens the sufferings caused by national division and that war rackets will induce national tragedy. No matter how the murderers and splittists may babble about sufferings of separated families and about the pain of national division, the tears in their eyes are crocodile tears and the reunification they babble about is a two Koreas scenario turned inside out.

unable to resist pressure at home and abroad protesting their suppression of Kim Tae-chung, they have commuted his life sentence to 20 years. This was third-rate juggling designed to cover up their fascist maniac nature. It is nothing but a mockery of human life that the hangmen, who had arrested and subjected an innocent man to a plight after torturing, play the game of commutation. Needless to say, we cannot discuss important national questions with these people who have committed all sorts of crimes before the nation. The South Korean ruling class should not try to come to the sacred negotiation venue for reunification with their blood-stained appearance. They should immediately release all political prisoners, including Kim Tae-chung, and it would be best for them to guarantee the conditions for convening the 100-man joint conference at an early date by ensuring their free political activities.

5 March 1982,  
Pyongyang

ESU: 4108/119



## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### RED CROSS SOCIETY SUPPORTS CPRF PROPOSAL

SK061030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Mar (KCNA)--The Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea fully supports the proposal of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland for convening the joint conference of 100 North, South and overseas Koreans, considering that it is a new initiative contributing to accelerating the cause of national reunification at the present stage, stressed a spokesman of the Red Cross Society in his talk issued on 5 March.

He recalled that up to this day from the first day of its founding the Red Cross Society advanced many proposals for collaboration and interchange to the South Korean side including those for realising free travel, mutual visits and correspondence between families, relatives and friends scattered in the North and South and arranging their reunion.

Noting that the South Korean puppet clique recently brought forward "proposals" which are only part of these proposals, the spokesman said: This merely seeks a propaganda aim intended to get marks in its favour, not to practically solve the question. It is a mockery of the scattered families and an insult to humanitarianism that the murderers who committed without hesitation such slaughter of fellow countrymen as the Kwangju massacre without precedent in history should bring forward a humanitarian problem, clamouring about "sufferings of scattered families."

Recently they commuted the life imprisonment passed upon Kim Tae-chung to 20 years in prison under the pressure of public opinion at home and abroad protesting against his persecution. But it is a foolish trick to cover up the true colors of fascist maniacs.

It goes without saying that we cannot discuss the important problems of the nation with them who have committed a hundred and one crimes against the nation. The South Korean rulers had better not try to turn up as blood-stained murderers at sacred negotiations for reunification but guarantee conditions for the convocation of the joint conference of 100 Koreans, by immediately acquitting Kim Tae-chung and all other political prisoners and ensuring them freedom of political activities.

CSO: 4120/189

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### SCIENCE COMMITTEE SUPPORTS CPRF PROPOSAL

SK070432 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 6 Mar 82

["Text" statement of a spokesman of the State Science and Technology Committee--  
read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of all scientists and technicians in our country, the State Science and Technology Committee fully supports the proposal of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] for a 100-man joint conference of the politicians in the North, South and abroad, recognizing it as a very reasonable proposal under the present circumstances.

Our nation, which long developed the country's science and technology with concentrated wisdom and efforts in one territory, has not been able to achieve unified development of North and South in the field of science and technology, or in any other field, for a long period of 37 years owing to territorial division by the outside forces.

In order to overcome this situation, we have put forth proposals on many occasions for realizing collaboration and exchanges between the North and South in the field of science and technology even before the country is reunified.

At the first national seminar of college professors on 16 November 1956, we proposed that the scientists of the North and South make contact to discuss all relevant matters in a free fashion, exchange experiences and cooperate with each other. At the eighth meeting of the second SPA in November 1960, we proposed that the North and South jointly manage scientific research institutions, establish a joint research institute and conduct joint research activities in various fields of sciences and technology. And, on 13 May 1961, the inaugural rally of the CPRF came forward with the proposal that the North and South jointly organize and operate scientific research seminars and academic discussion meetings and undertake exchanges in the fields of industry and agriculture.

At the second congress of the Korea Architects Union on 2 November 1964, we proposed that the North and South exchange the architectural technology and observer groups, jointly organize ideological discussion meetings regarding the creation of architectural works of art and a prize contest for architectural work, and exchange tourists--groups or individuals--who would

explore places of natural beauty and historic interest and national architectural properties.

In the second meeting of the co-chairmen of the North-South Coordinating Commission [NSCC] on 3 November 1972 and in the first meeting of the NSCC on 30 November 1972, we put forth concrete measures to realize collaboration and exchanges between the North and South in the field of science and technology. In particular, the 10-point policy of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forth by the Sixth KWP Congress in October 1980 clearly proposed that the North and South jointly conduct scientific research activities and widely exchange successes and experiences in the field of science and technology, reflecting the opinion of our scientists and technicians.

Owing to the obstructionist machinations of the South Korean persons in authority, to date none of our patriotic and reasonable proposals have been realized. Moreover, the present South Korean rulers, seeking the permanent division of the country with the support of the U.S. imperialists, are stubbornly obstructing the country's independent and peaceful reunification and the full-scale collaboration and exchanges between the North and South, while sticking to the two Koreas plot.

If collaboration and exchanges between the North and South are to really serve the sacred cause of national unity and reunification, the atmosphere of antagonism and jealousy within the nation should be removed and an atmosphere of unity and cooperation be created.

If any side makes remarks arousing animosity and thinks only of attacking and annihilating the other side, our nation can never pool its wisdom and rally its strength and cannot achieve the country's unified development. The South Korean rulers are now unprecedentedly intensifying the anticommunist confrontation rackets against us. Along with the U.S. imperialist aggressors --uninvited guests--they have not only waged the large-scale war exercise commotions for attacking compatriots, but also are running wild to inflict injury upon an innocent person by fabricating the so-called assassination plot, which has no connection with us.

It is the favorite trick of the South Korean ruling bunch to shift responsibility onto others. Even though the South Korean rulers are using all sorts of flowery words under the cloak of the dialogue and reunification, the nature of those making a habit of war, terrorism and division was already brought to light long ago.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should not stage a clumsy farce feigning interest in the country's peaceful reunification but ensure the conditions in which the South's politicians, including Kim Tae-chung, can participate in the 100-man joint conference, which will serve as a forum for a real reunification dialogue.

6 March 1982, Pyongyang.

CSO: 4108/119

BUDDHIST FEDERATION SUPPORTS CPRF PROPOSAL

DD90832 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 8 Mar 82

["Text" of 8 March statement issued by spokesman for the Korean Buddhist Federation--read by announcer]

[Text] At a time when the whole nation is ardently longing for the nation's reunification and the Korean people aspiring national reunification and national salvation are seeking ways to achieve national reunification, the Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] proposed the convocation of a 100-man joint conference, pleasing all Buddhists and the whole nation.

Reflecting the will of the Buddhists, the Korean Buddhist Federation positively supports and agrees with the proposal to convene the 100-man joint conference as advanced by the CPRF. Our Buddhists, who have long regarded it as their motto to build a peaceful and harmonious paradise on this land of 3,000 ri, persistently held that the question of national reunification should be resolved through negotiation and peacefully.

Starting from the aspiration for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland, we made many reasonable and realistic proposals in the past, along with political parties and social organizations in the northern half of the republic, and have worked patiently for their implementation. Regrettably, however, our fair proposals and sincere efforts have not brought about success due to the South Korean rulers, who are under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists. What is more, the current South Korean rulers, emerging as the enemy of national reunification and intent on the perpetual division of the nation, talk about dialogue and reunification while putting serious obstacles on the road to peaceful reunification by wielding bayonets.

Even at this moment, instead of providing the necessary conditions for the politicians in the North and South to hold a dialogue for national reunification, they not only are staging a criminal war exercise against their own fellow countrymen called Team Spirit '82 together with the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression who sneaked into South Korea from across the ocean, but also are frenzied in encouraging the nation to confrontation by fabricating preposterous incidents.

Nowhere in the world, which is advancing on the road of independence, are there such wicked national traitors and flunkeyists as the nation-sellers in South Korea, who are now wickedly committing treacherous acts against their own fellow countrymen by colluding with foreign aggressive forces. Indeed, the fact that such national traitors as Chon Tu-hwan babble about reunification--a matter of great national importance--hurts our nation's dignity.

This being the case, we think it is natural to exclude those who have turned against their own country from the dialogue for reunification. The Chon Tu-hwan clique should stop babbling about dialogue and reunification, which it has never aspired for. It would be best for it to apologize for crimes committed before the nation.

If the clique is, indeed, interested in peaceful reunification, it should have the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea. It also should abandon the two Koreas policy, practice democracy, abandon anticommunist confrontational policies and apologize to the nation for the Kwangju massacre.

Instead of attempting to deceive world public opinion by a meaningless game of commuting the sentence given Kim Tae-chung, the clique should immediately release him and guarantee his political activities.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we express our conviction that all the Buddhist organizations in South Korea and abroad and our Buddhist friends at temples will oppose the maneuvers for national division of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique and wage positive activities to hasten the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and convene the 100-man joint conference at an early date.

8 March 1982  
Pyongyang

CSO: 4120/189

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### 'PRAVDA' COMMENTS ON JAPAN-S. KOREA LOAN ISSUE

SK111033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 9 Mar (KCNA)--The Soviet paper PRAVDA on 8 March in its commentary titled "Bargain Has Not Ended" exposed the manoeuvres of the United States to force Japan to sign an agreement on granting "loan" to the South Korean puppet clique. The "foreign minister-level talks" which are now under preparation in full scale surrounding the question of Japan's "loan" to South Korea are aimed at reaching a concrete agreement on Japan's colossal "loan" to South Korea, declares the paper.

Noting that it was the United States which advocated the demand of Seoul for Japan's "loan" to be used for military purposes, the paper continues: Neither in Seoul nor in Tokyo nor in Washington is it concealed that the question of financial "aid" to the South Korean "regime" is an offspring of Pentagon's Far Eastern strategy. It cannot be denied that the Japanese Government is hastening militarization at a very fast pace. But Washington feels this is not yet satisfactory.

Pointing out that the United States worked out the Far Eastern strategy, South Korea acts the shock force in its implementation and Japan supports South Korea, the paper says: This became a topic already in May last year when Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki and U.S. President Reagan had talks.

It was known instantly that the sum demanded by South Korea was \$10,000 million. Although the figure dropped to \$6,000 million, Japan dislikes the too blunt act of Seoul which does not bother to conceal the military nature of the bargain.

Noting that Japan would rather cover the loan with the veil of "pure economic aid," the paper says: The nervous United States is strongly urging Japan to sign an agreement on the "loan" to South Korea.

CSO: 4120/189



INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

OLYMPICS WILL BE FINANCIAL BURDEN ON S. KOREA

SK110840 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Mar (KCNA)--A magazine published in Japan in its recent issue exposed the sinister scheme of the Chon Tu-hwan traitor clique to gratify its desire for long-term office, kicking up a noisy row over the "inducement of 1988 olympiad," according to a report. The magazine says:

Chon Tu-hwan is talking big after making himself "chairman of the Olympic Promotion Committee." But, nowhere can be found realistic conditions for satisfying his wild ambition to sponsor the Seoul olympiad by prolonging his "presidential" term of office. On the contrary, the unstable factor of the collapse of the present fascist system is growing daily.

What is noteworthy of it is the "explosive factor of a new economic crisis," the magazine says, and adds: Olympiad will reportedly involve a cost of \$7,000 or \$8,000 million. But, where will it come from? Judging from the present rate of inflation, the cost is sure to be larger. It would have to be covered with foreign debts and taxation. But, would there be any room for that? The foreign loans alone exceed \$30,000 million and the tax levies including the newly instituted educational tax will average 1,319,000 won for a five-member family in 1982.

Recalling that Japan and other earlier sponsors of the olympiad fell into large debts, the magazine predicts that the olympiad which the South Korean puppets intend to sponsor "will entail an irretrievable economic chaos endangering the existence of the Chon Tu-hwan system itself."

CSO: 4120/189

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

YUGOSLAVIA REAFFIRMS SUPPORT TO DPRK--Belgrade, 7 Mar (KCNA)--The Committee for Foreign Policy of the Federal Council of the Assembly of Yugoslavia reaffirmed the stand of Yugoslavia to support the efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to achieve the peaceful and democratic reunification of Korea without foreign interference on the basis of full independence, in connection with the talk of Kim Il, vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland. This was declared in a document adopted at a meeting of the committee held on 3 March. [Text] [SK090409 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 9 Mar 82]

WFTU DEMANDS KIM TAE-CHUNG'S RELEASE--Pyongyang, 9 Mar (KCNA)--The secretariat of the World Federation of Trade Unions sent a letter of protest to the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique on 1 March, according to a report. It says: The WFTU strongly denounced the imprisonment of Kim Tae-chung and inhumane tortures inflicted on him. The WFTU demands an unconditional and immediate release of Kim Tae-chung and all other personages and guarantee of necessary conditions for their participation in a joint conference of 100 politicians in the North and South and abroad which was proposed by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [SK091058 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 9 Mar 82]

REUNIFICATION GROUP SCORES CHON PROPOSAL--Pyongyang, 8 Mar (KCNA)--The International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea in its statement denounced the "unification proposal" brought forward by the Chon Tu-hwan clique, according to a report. The statement says: How can "general elections" be held according to the "principle of national self-determination" and "democratic procedures" with foreign troops left in South Korea and the military fascist system maintained there? How can we believe the proposal of the Seoul authorities, who have imprisoned and murdered tens of thousands of South Korean patriots and democrats, to form a "Consultative Council for National Unification" with persons "representing the will of the population"? We bitterly denounce the so-called "unification proposal" brought forward by the South Korean person in authority under the patronage of the United States, considering it to be one for creating "two Koreas." The reunification of Korea must be realised in accordance with the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity. [Text] [SK080815 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 8 Mar 82]

PAPER URGES KIM TAE-CHUNG'S RELEASE--Beijing, 5 Mar (KCNA)--The 5 March issue of the Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY printed a short commentary titled "Kim Tae-chung Must be Released at Once." Pointing out that Chon Tu-hwan is harshly persecuting Kim Tae-chung, a prominent democratic figure of South Korea, on charges of "agitating for a rebellion" and "commuted" life imprisonment passed on him to "20 years in prison" on 2 March, the paper says: People are paying attention to the fact that although the South Korean authorities "commuted" the penalty passed on Kim Tae-chung, they keep him in prison in an attempt to persistently bar the peaceful reunification of Korea at a time when the North of Korea proposed to convene a joint conference of 100 North, South and overseas Korean politicians and discuss the cause of reunification to pave the way to reunification and called for the participation of Kim Tae-chung and other representatives of the political circles of South Korea in the conference. [Text] [SK060820 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 6 Mar 82]

NORTH'S ASSASSINATION PLOT CONDEMNED--Toronto, 6 Mar (YONHAP)--A group of Korean immigrants in metro Toronto condemned the North Korea-inspired attempt on the life of South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan in a rally organized by the Korean-Canadian Association here Saturday. A three-point resolution, adopted by the 200 Koreans attending the rally held shortly after a ceremony marking the 1 March independence movement, denounced "impure elements," for plotting to kill Chon. To our motherland, we felt we owe an apology for such a conspiracy because it took place in Toronto where we live, and we denounce the behavior of "some impure elements, which are inspired by North Korea's sinister scheming, in the name of the entire Korean community (in Toronto) as it affects our good names," the resolution said. There are an estimated 30,000 Koreans in metro Toronto. Calling on North Korea to abandon its "wild dream" of communizing the Korean peninsula by force and accept Chon's 22 January peace initiative, those attending the rally asked their fellow Korean immigrants in Canada to refrain from visiting North Korea. Following the rally, some of the participants drove to Choe Hong-hui's home in the Toronto suburb of Mississauga and staged a brief demonstration in front of his house. Chanting anti-Pyongyang slogans and carrying placards reading "down with Kim Il-song," the demonstrators denounced Choe for masterminding the plot to kill Chon under riders from North Korea. The demonstrators dispersed peacefully after about 20 minutes. [Text] [SK080250 Seoul YONHAP in English 0219 GMT 8 Mar 82]

CSO: 4108/119

DAILY EVALUATES FIRST YEAR OF CHON ADMINISTRATION

SK040332 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 3 Mar 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The First Year of the New Government and the Amnesty"]

[Excerpts] We are at a juncture when we should extend congratulations and reflect on events. Today marks the first anniversary of the inauguration of the new president and the new government. On this occasion, the government granted a special amnesty and commutation benefitting 2,863 persons. It is of great political significance that the amnesty was granted to those involved in the Kim Tae-chung and the Kwangju cases.

This is evidence that our political situation has reached a stage where magnanimity can be exercised. This also shows that some political stability has been attained. We welcome the amnesty and hope the government will make even bolder decisions to achieve a national consensus. We believe the government must try to cure the disease which gave rise to the sentencing and the need for an amnesty in the first place. It is no exaggeration that the efforts of the government in the past year were taken to eliminate the cause of a political tragedy. We would like to assess government efforts on behalf of economic and social stability. The emphasis placed on the politics of dialogue was to prevent the recurrence of such a tragedy.

For politics of dialogue, the Advisory Council on State Affairs was established, and the president held talks with leaders of major political parties. The government organizations were reduced to share the burden. The policy of self-regulation which effected the self-regulatory economy, the lifting of the curfew, liberalization of student uniforms and liberalization of overseas trips was enough to win the sympathy of the people.

For these reasons, we offer our congratulations on the first anniversary of the inauguration of the new government. However, history does not allow us to be complacent and self-congratulatory. We must not. History can advance only when we are ready to suffer the agony of self-examination. We must recognize our faults. Government offices have been reduced, and the purification campaign has weeded out corruption and fraud. Nevertheless, we are far from a proud democratic administration and clean government. Even the government policy to achieve social justice is an abstract slogan. We still cannot see any tangible signs of justice being done.

Moreover, if someone asks whether genuine politics of dialogue has been realized, we cannot say yes. At the ongoing National Assembly interpellation, the opposition party is calling for genuine politics of dialogue. However, it is doubtful whether stability is being achieved based on a reflection of popular opinion. Friction beneath the surface cannot be construed as stability. Uniformity is not stability.

All in all, we think a single year is not enough to assess the government's actions. We would like to consider this past year as a turning point and a period to build the foundations for the achievement of a goal. We once again extend congratulations for the efforts to build these foundations and hope that the government, on the first anniversary of its inauguration, will renew its determination to bring about a democratic and just welfare society.

CSO: 4108/118

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ASSEMBLYMAN STRESSES PEACEFUL TRANSFER OF POWER

SK060251 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 5 Mar 82 p 2

[Interpellation of Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun by Rep Kim Hyong-rae of the Democratic Korea Party at 4 March plenary session of National Assembly]

[Text] The new cabinet lacks vitality, falling far short of the expectations of the people, who hoped that things would be different. This being the case, how can the government ask the people to follow it and expand its justness? It is urged that the government renew its determination so that the people will not be heard to say that the new era is marked merely by a reshuffle of people.

The government has been creating the false impression that everything is going well, by doing such things as lifting the nightly curfew and liberalizing educational policies, while cunningly sidestepping important political issues. This has resulted in the opposition side's being at wits end. Being in the opposition camp is a tough job.

However, it is a lesson of history that so long as that which is essential remains blocked, everything will come to naught, no matter what partial measures are taken.

Per capita income was \$130 in 1961 when President Pak Chong-hui made his debut, and it grew to \$1,600 by 1979, the year when the president died. This notwithstanding, the people did not follow him because he wronged the basics of politics, meaning that he refused a peaceful transfer of power, the nucleus of democracy. Do you [the prime minister] think that a change of the ruling party, to one different from the ruler's, is possible under the current system? Do you think that there is no instance of abuse of power or political repression?

If you say no, it is like looking at the sky through the eye of the needle. There is a National Assembly, but no politics; there are politicians, but no politics. As politics has lost heat, so has society and so, even, has the era. Under this cold situation, how can we expect enthusiasm from the people? With all things swept away and begun anew in the name of reform, experience is lost and the nation's strength weakens in a time of internationalization and specialization. Looking back on the fact that there were deserters among the soldiers under the command of Admiral Yi Sun-sin, the government should not force uniformity on the people.



[Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean on 5 March published the following response by Prime Minister Yu to the above interpellation: "The fundamental factor that hindered democracy in our country is one-man's long-term rule and resultant political antagonism.

["Detailed government measures for implementation of democracy are, as noted in the constitution, stipulation of a single-term presidency, promotion of spiritual education for the people, reestablishment of traditional ethical values, establishment of the climate of a responsible administration, fostering of a thorough concept of national security, balanced regional development and expansion of policy considerations to social classes that have been denied them. If the people have confidence in them, I believe we can have democracy take root.

["The government is moving toward an era of liberalization, loosening or abrogating unnecessary regulations which have potential for abuse of power.

["The government has reviewed overall educational issues: ideals, goals and system, and is working out a comprehensive plan, which covers what textbooks should be used and how qualified teachers should be secured."]

CSO: 4108/118

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DKP DISSATISFIED WITH PREMIER AT HOUSE SESSION

SK040512 Seoul CHONSON ILBO in Korean 4 Mar 82 p 2

[From the column "News Behind the News"]

[Text] On 3 March ruling and opposition party lawmakers held an interpellation session on politics, security and foreign affairs at the plenary meeting of the National Assembly. Because representatives of the house negotiating bodies had already touched on key topics the previous day, it was felt that many topics raised by lawmakers, who took the floor, overlapped with ones raised the previous day.

In this connection, Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun, in his answers to lawmakers' questions, often said: "My answers given yesterday will suffice."

Accordingly, the Democratic Korea Party [DKP] side expressed its dissatisfaction with the prime minister's attitude and forced him to stop speaking at the rostrum for a while.

That afternoon, following the conclusion of the prime minister's remarks, the DKP's deputy floor leader in charge of parliamentary affairs, Cho Chung-yon, took the floor. He said: "This is not a forum for raising private questions but for the National Assembly to interpellate the administrative branch. Consequently, no matter how often we raise similar topics, the government is obligated to answer in a detailed and courteous manner. What are the inmost thoughts of the prime minister, who even though he has given detailed answers to economic questions has avoided answering questions concerning political affairs?"

Speaker Chong Nae-hyok got the attention of both the lawmakers and government side by saying: "Lawmakers should avoid asking repetitive questions, and the government should show more sincerity, because lawmakers sometimes can ask similar questions from different perspectives."

Prime Minister Yu also sought the lawmakers' understanding, saying: "I didn't mean what I said to you; the problem was the expression I used."

CSO: 4108/118

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

SEOUL RADIO REPORTS RICE SCANDAL LAWSUIT PENDING

SK090748 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0500 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] According to an AP report from San Francisco, U.S. rice cooperative associations have initiated a lawsuit against two U.S. rice exporters for paying kickbacks to officials of Korea's Office of Supply to compensate for exporting rice to Korea at a higher cost than the market price.

According to the lawsuit brought before the federal court by the U.S. rice cooperative associations charging violation of the (?U.S. antitrust act), Pirmi, which mills and sells cheap California-grown rice, the Connel R Sug Agroperm, based in Geneva, and many officials of Korea's Office of Supply are involved in this case.

The suit points out that the Pirmi and Connel R Sug Agroperm violated the (?U.S. antitrust act) by conspiring to monopolize the export of rice to Korea and offered kickbacks to officials of Korea's Office of Supply to prevent other firms from participating in Korea's market. Pirmi and Korea's Office of Supply signed a contract in January 1981 specifying that Pirmi sell 200,000 tons of rice at \$429.60 per ton. However, with a 15 percent price increase, Pirmi shipped only 100,000 tons and canceled the remainder.

The price of rice soon began to decline, closing at \$350 per ton in August 1981. Pirmi agreed with some officials of Korea's Office of Supply to ship 100,000 tons which had previously been canceled at \$499.90 per ton and to pay \$6 million--the difference from the current price--to Korea's Office of Supply. The suit also discloses that they agreed to ship 130,000 tons of rice in February and March 1982 at the higher price and to share the balance with each other.

The two U.S. rice cooperative associations and some rice exporters claimed that such a contract was concluded despite the fact that they were ready to export California-grown rice at a considerably lower price than Korea's Office of Supply would pay. The director of the Office of Supply, Kim Kyu-ho, denied the foreign news report about kickbacks, calling it totally groundless.

Director Kim Kyu-ho, in a statement to the press, said reports about the purchase of 370,000 tons of California-grown rice last year are true. However, he stressed that the purchase was carried out in accord with normal practices and procedures and no commission was involved.

CSO: 4108/118

## S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### BRIEFS

OPPOSITION FRONT AGAINST DJP--The 4 March meeting of floor leaders of the three major parties--the Democratic Justice Party [DJP], the Democratic Korea Party [DKP] and the Korea National Party [KNP]--ended with a unanimous agreement among the participants only 1 hour after it was convened--an indication that the three floor leaders are still enjoying a honeymoon, contrary to the expectation that opposition floor leaders Yim Chong-ki of the DKP and Yi Jong-chin of the KNP, who had a tete-a-tete before the tripartite meeting, might form a united front against the ruling DJP. It appears that horse-trading took place at the meeting, with the DJP agreeing to the opposition demand for deliberation of such quite "embarrassing" bills as the one recommending freeing of restrictions on former politicians and the bill concerning the basic press law, and the opposition promising "favorable consideration" to early deliberations on the amendment to the government organization law, the gist of which would set up a Ministry of Sports Affairs. However, their accord failed to specify the scope of the agreement. Did they agree to discuss such bills for the sake of deliberation? Or does their agreement go beyond deliberation, that is, up to the point of passages of the bills? It only remains to be seen. With discussion of the KNP-proposed bill recommending a 5-day school week postponed, Yi played a "new card" by saying: "The KNP will, during the current National Assembly session, propose an amendment to the National Assembly law as we pledged to the people last year." [Text] [SK051430 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 5 Mar 82 p 2]

CSO: 4108/118

S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

EDUCATION MINISTER ON CAMPUS SITUATION

SK030232 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 2 Mar 82 p 2

[Text] Education Minister Yi Kyu-ho has said that "only when they are faithful to their duty, eager to carry out their mission, exercise self-control over disorder and inappropriate activities can colleges enjoy self-regulation." He also said: "As far as administrative matters are concerned, in a month or so a College Education Council will be established to take over many tasks now handled by the Education Ministry and to help promote college self-regulation."

Minister Yi made these remarks in answers given 2 March to a series of questions which the press of Seoul National University put forth in writing.

On the controversial graduation quota system, Yi said: "I think there will be no serious problems, if natural selection is promoted."

The following are the highlights of the questions and answers:

Question: What is the government policy on an increased number of students?

Answer: For primary, middle schools and high schools, if they were over-expanded, it would be difficult to create an academic atmosphere. The same principle applies to colleges. Therefore, the facilities of the Seoul National University will not be expanded but improved and modernized. When the Education Ministry plan has been implemented, there will be more spaces.

Question: What do you think about the graduation quota system?

Answer: There will be no serious problems, if we make it difficult to get points and promote natural selection.

Question: How will you improve the college entrance examination system?

Answer: We will make adjustments among the colleges of the first and second groups. And I think we must provide more opportunities for applicants to make second choices and to apply for subjects suited to their aptitude.

Question: How are you going to handle campus disturbances?

Answer: I don't worry too much about campus disturbances. I know what the people want and have confidence in the students. I am optimistic about coping with the campus situation. We are determined to deal with chronic unrest.

CSO: 4108/118

## S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

### SEOUL DAILY WELCOMES RESTORATION OF CAMPUS CLUBS

SK050921 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 4 Mar 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Students' Academic Clubs"]

[Excerpts] With the beginning of the new semester, college students will be allowed to join academic clubs. It has been 8 years since the discontinuation of extracurricular activities was enforced on campuses with the formation of the Student Defense Corps in 1975. This means that, with the arrival of spring, the campuses, where students should actively and voluntarily conduct academic activities, have begun to function on the right track.

Over the past 8 years, Education Ministry authorities, under the pretext of creating an atmosphere of study on campuses, bitterly suppressed students' academic clubs and eventually banned such activities. Perhaps it can be said this was the inevitable outcome of the situation which developed on the campuses, reflecting the anguish of an era and deepening the feeling of stagnation and discontent on campuses. It is not right to check the activities of the students.

As a matter of fact, chaos and discord arose on the campuses during the past 8 years because of the suppression of club activities and because of inflexibility in the operation of the Student Defense Corps.

Stagnation in the operation of academic clubs on campuses was the cause for the feeling of discontent with the government's education policy and with the university authorities. This abetted student abandonment of extracurricular activities in favor of pastimes and amusements.

Now that the Education Ministry authorities are working toward autonomy for the university, their policy of allowing students to autonomously conduct their academic activities will greatly vitalize and develop campus life. This will greatly contribute to developing campus culture and to creating an atmosphere of study on the campuses.

The view that an atmosphere of study on campus can be influenced by the situation outside the campus is the product of a misunderstanding of the true nature of the university. Needless to say, the university develops in an atmosphere in which students freely express their views with zeal and desire for study. This atmosphere is not created by students alone. It will be created in an organic manner in cooperation with professors.

With the restoration of the academic clubs this spring, we should develop the university into a sanctuary of truth.

CSO: 4108/118



S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

SEOUL DAILY VIEWS INTERNATIONAL CONFIDENCE

SE080354 Seoul SINMUN in Korean 7 Mar 82 p 3

[Editorial: "International Confidence Is Foundation for Progress"]

[Excerpts] It is obvious that international confidence in the Fifth Republic has been greatly increasing. On 3 March the 38th plenary meeting of the Commission on Human Rights of the United Nations decided not to make an issue of the human rights situation in the ROK any more. And unprecedentedly, the 4 March edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES widely covered President Chon Tu-hwan's achievements since his inauguration a year ago.

The international community's generally favorable estimate of the Fifth Republic can be construed as meaning that the international community highly values our government's policy of opening the society, of trying to allow more autonomy and of boldly pushing ahead with its programs.

The Fifth Republic's positive and audacious unification policy has aroused great sympathy from the international community. As THE NEW YORK TIMES put it: "With the proposal of such a positive and audacious unification policy, President Chon has taken over Kim Il-song's place as the torch bearer of reunification."

However, we must not be complacent about the increasing confidence in our country. Political leaders should not boast of it, either. It is desirable for us to make this opportunity a new turning point for further progress. We should bear in our mind that the more we receive praise, the more we should review ourselves with modesty, and that such an attitude is the source of durable growth. In this connection, we are going to offer some candid advice.

First, we would like to touch on the government's reform-minded will. It is advised that the government carry out its original intention of establishing a clean government trusted by people.

At the same time, we should exert more efforts to achieve great national harmony. It is surely encouraging that the government has been taking measures for national reconciliation. In this connection, it is expected that critics will also open-heartedly accept the present situation as it is, too. We think that great national harmony is an important foundation for the peaceful transfer of power.

CSO: 4108/118

## N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### DFRF OFFICIAL MARKS 1 MARCH UPRISING

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[Report by Yo Yon-ku, director of the Secretariat of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, at Pyongyang report meeting on 1 March on 63d anniversary of the 1 March people's uprising--read by announcer]

[Excerpt] The reporter said we greet the 63d anniversary of the 1 March people's uprising under magnificent circumstances when all party members and workers in the northern half of the republic are vigorously carrying out an all-out advance movement to implement the magnificent program set forth for socialist construction by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation and a revolutionary genius, at the Sixth KWP Congress and the militant task he delineated in his new year message and to greet the 70th birthday of the respected and beloved leader as the greatest, politically significant festival of the people in history and in which all Korean compatriots at home and abroad ardently long for the fatherland's reunification as never before. She went on to say that the 1 March people's uprising was the eruption of our people's hatred and rage against the tyrannical Japanese imperialist aggressors and their bestial colonial rule and was a courageous, sacrificial pan-national struggle to achieve the independence of the fatherland and the sovereignty of the people and to oppose Japan.

She said that, having completely occupied our country in 1910, the Japanese imperialist aggressors established the most outrageous, barbarous colonial and military ruling system, forcing our people to suffer absolute subservience, randomly arrested, imprisoned and murdered our innocent fellow countrymen, usurped the country's precious natural resources, mercilessly extracted our people's blood and converted the country into a springboard for aggression on the continent and a living hell. However, none of the brigandish Japanese imperialists' barbarous acts of tyranny and usurpation frustrated our people's patriotic spirit in their struggle to achieve the country's independence, she said.

She said our people's pent-up rage and rancor against the Japanese imperialist aggressors' brutal gendarme military rule over a decade erupted into a pan-national anti-Japanese struggle in 1919. She then said: The oppressed people throughout the country, including those in Pyongyang and Seoul, rose in a large-scale struggle to achieve the freedom and independence of the

fatherland. The 20 million Korean people, who lamented over national ruin because of the brigandish Japanese imperialists, rose regardless of sex and age and courageously struggled against Japanese imperialist aggressors armed to the teeth, loudly chanting the slogans "Japanese and the Japanese troops must withdraw!" "long live the independence of Korea!" "Korea is for Koreans!" and "long live freedom and equality!"

Because of the Japanese imperialist military and police forces' bestial wielding of bayonets, streets and villages throughout the country were stained with the scarlet blood of the fellow countrymen. However, the demonstrators did not stop their struggle, and, without fear, they gradually developed their peaceful demonstration into a mass riot. Holding axes, sickles, picks, shovels and clubs, they assaulted and destroyed Japanese ruling agencies throughout the country, military police posts, police stations, county and myon government offices and post offices, thus mercilessly chastising the aggressors and traitors.

The anti-Japanese people's struggle continued to the end of the year. The number of struggles throughout the country amounted to over 3,200. More than 2 million people participated in these struggles. Indeed, the 1 March people's uprising was a pan-national patriotic mass struggle in which all people, including workers, peasants, intellectuals and students regardless of sex and age, who loved the country and the people, rose to achieve the independence of the fatherland and the freedom of the people. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Through the 1 March movement, our people demonstrated to the world's people that the Korean people are alive, that they do not want a life of national ruin and that they are resolved to struggle to the end to achieve freedom and independence. The 1 March people's uprising above all demonstrated to the Japanese imperialist aggressors our people's ardent patriotism and resolute revolutionary spirit. This uprising promoted our people's awareness that they are members of the people and promoted their class awareness.

The 1 March people's uprising severely chastised the Japanese imperialist aggressors who ran amok to swallow up Korea and to become the leader of Asia and completely shook the rascals' colonial ruling system. Indeed, the 1 March people's uprising in which all the people rose and struggled against the Japanese imperialist aggressors was a heroic anti-Japanese struggle which added a brilliant chapter to the history of the national liberation struggle in our country. The reporter said that although the struggle of our people failed because of the bestial suppression of the struggle by the Japanese imperialist jackals, the history of the 1 March struggle afforded a serious lesson to the history of the anti-Japanese struggle of the Korean people. She then added: The 1 March people's uprising afforded a lesson that to win victory in their revolutionary struggle, the masses of the people--the masters of history--should struggle under the leadership of an outstanding leader. Although the spirit of the people was high in the 1 March uprising, they failed to organize a chuche-type revolutionary force in this struggle and lead it to an organic and decisive stage because of the absence of the leadership of an outstanding leader and of a correct struggle program, strategy and tactics. In short, they failed.

The entire course of the 1 March people's uprising clearly showed that reliance on foreign forces is by no means the way to achieve the independence of the country and the sovereignty of the people. The reporter said that although the anti-Japanese struggle of the Korean people had steadily continued following the 1 March people's uprising, this struggle was thwarted by the Japanese imperialists' bayonets because it was not guided by a correct struggle program, strategy and tactics.

She said the Korean people longed for the emergence of an outstanding leader--the sun of the nation--who could relieve the fatherland and the people from hardships and lead the national liberation struggle along the road of victory. She went on to say this ardent desire of our people was brilliantly fulfilled when the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the genius of the revolution, the sun of the nation and a legendary hero, taking responsibility for the destiny of the fatherland and the people, took the lead in the Korean revolution.

She said: Having deep insight into the weakpoint of the nationalist movement and the initial stage communist movement in our country, the great leader developed a new struggle method entirely different from the previous movements and formed the down-with-imperialism union--the first communist revolutionary organization in our country--in October 1926 by rallying the young communists from the new generation he had led and trained. The formation of the down-with-imperialism union was a glorious and proud declaration to the world of the greeting and holding in high esteem of the great leader for the first time in the long history of our people. This was a historic declaration of the new beginning of the Korean revolution under the banner of the *chuche* idea. This was a magnificent declaration ushering in the *chuche* era--a new era.

With this momentum, our people ended the disgraceful history of reliance on foreign forces, toadyism and treachery under the wise leadership of the great leader and greeted a new revolutionary era of winning victory and advancing under the banner of *chuche*.

The reporter said the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has illuminated the future path of the Korean revolution by inventing the immortal *chuche* idea and has organized and led the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory by organizing a *chuche*-type revolutionary force in the flames of a grim struggle. She added the anti-Japanese armed struggle was a great revolutionary one which developed the national liberation struggle and the communist movement in our country to a new, higher stage and a colonial national liberation struggle waged for the first time in history against the imperialist aggressive force with an independent national force under the banner of the *chuche* idea.

She noted that by eventually defeating the brigandish Japanese imperialists, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song accomplished the cause of the liberation of the fatherland--the ardent and long-cherished desire of the 1 March uprisers and our people.

She said that since liberation, our people have established an advanced socialist system in this land and developed our country, once poor and backward, into a powerful socialist country--the chuche fatherland--which has a solid self-reliant national economy, brilliant culture and a strong defense power by successfully carrying out a complicated democratic and socialist revolution against imperialism and feudalism. She went on to say that only as a result of the wise leadership of the great leader and the glorious party center have our people ended the history of suffering and greeted a worthwhile era of independence for themselves as true masters of their destiny. They are vigorously advancing toward the future of communism along the single road of victory and glory.

The reporter said that although 63 years have elapsed since the 1 March people's uprising and 37 years have passed since the defeat of the Japanese imperialists, the desire of our people for independence has not been fulfilled and the South Korean people are still suffering a miserable state of colonial slavery. She denounced the U.S. imperialist aggressors for occupying and reigning over South Korea as a new colonial ruler, relieving the Japanese imperialists following the 15 August liberation, maintaining an atrocious rule of neocolonialism in South Korea for 37 years and mercilessly violating the democratic freedoms and rights of the people by employing dictators in South Korea.

She said that with the infiltration into South Korea of the revived Japanese reactionary force, subservience has been deepened in South Korea where the sovereignty of the people has been cruelly violated and all sectors have been completely subjugated to the United States. She then said the Japanese reactionaries have already extended the tentacles of reinvasion to the South Korean political, economic and cultural sectors and formulated a plan for deploying its self-defense forces to the Korean frontline in a contingency.

She said that because of the descendents of the Japanese imperialists who forced our people to suffer slavery, South Korea is now in a serious position--bogged down in subjugation. She said the southern land of our fatherland is being degraded into the twofold colony of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists. She said that because of the antinational, toadyist and treacherous maneuvers of the South Korean ruling bunch to follow foreign forces, the ardent desire of the 1 March uprisers for the liberation of the people and the independence of the country has not been fulfilled and that the South Korean people are suffering twofold colonial slavery--one which is more miserable than that they experienced during the dark period of the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule 63 years ago.

She said that emerging as a new fascist dictatorial maniac after usurping power with bayonets and patronized by the U.S. imperialists, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has committed intolerable treachery, far surpassing his predecessors. She then said: Using the method of maintaining power by introducing and relaying on foreign forces, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has continuously kept the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces in South Korea and fostered a policy of subjugation to the United States. It is trying to make South Korea its colonial military base forever.



Immediately following the inauguration of the president in the United States, traitor Chon Tu-hwan visited his new master, preceding others, pledged loyalty to him, begged for the long-term occupation of South Korea by U.S. forces and the strengthening of U.S. military aid to South Korea and sealed the treacherous South Korea-U.S. joint statement to more thoroughly subjugate the South Korean people as colonial slaves of the U.S. imperialists.

In addition to allowing the U.S. imperialists to subjugate South Korea, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, shouting about the body of common destiny, has more outrageously left it in the hands of the Japanese reactionaries and sold out the interests of the country and the people at random. He has worked toward strengthening his political, economic and military collusion with Japan and encouraged the Japanese monopolist capitalists to indefinitely infiltrate South Korea. Needless to say, \$6 million which the South Korean puppets have recently begged from the Japanese reactionaries is for military aims against our republic.

She said that having seized power and patronized by the U.S. imperialists, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, while maintaining a most tyrannical fascist military rule in South Korea, has unhesitatingly committed an abhorrent, barbarous act of murdering its fellow countrymen. She then said: The barbarous mass slaughter the Chon Tu-hwan fascist military clique committed in Kwangju far surpassed in its bestial and brutal nature that committed by all the fascist dictators of the world.

Since the Kwangju incident, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has continuously created a whirlwind by arresting en masse patriotic people and students. It has frantically raised commotions in cruelly punishing them on charges of fictitious crimes. In South Korea today many democrats, including Kim Tae-chung, patriotic people and students are being confined in the enemy's murderous prisons. They are also suffering hardships in secret prison camps. This is clear evidence of the degree of the South Korean fascist military clique's barbarous suppression of the people and an act of a human butcher.

She said that having bound everything to the punishment instrument of the fascist military dictatorial system in South Korea, the fascist element, while following the U.S. imperialists' policy of war, has zealously and frantically run amok to make war preparations against us. She then said that together with scores of thousands of the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces, the fascist clique is staging a large-scale war exercise at this very moment, leading the situation to the brink of war. She said no one can guarantee this war exercise will be limited to a mere exercise and that it will not develop into an all-out war to attack us, breaking through the military demarcation line. She then said that, because of the reckless war exercise rackets kicked up by the South Korean puppet clique with the U.S. imperialist aggressors, a grave situation has developed in our country. No one can tell when the flames of a new war might flare up.

She said the South Korean puppets' antinational maneuvers have not only violated the sovereignty and democratic rights of the people in South Korea and threatened peace in the country but also laid grave obstacles to the



cause for the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification--the people's long-cherished supreme desire. She said: While randomly arresting and imprisoning and cruelly executing and murdering patriotic people, students and democrats for demanding democracy and peaceful reunification, the fascist military Chon Tu-hwan clique has sought a line for two Koreas ever since it usurped power. It has eventually reached the point at which it has brazenly espoused the theory of reunification in the 2000's. This is clear evidence that the Chon Tu-hwan ring has no intention at all of achieving reunification. Recently advancing proposals for reunification and pilot projects, it has babbled about dialogue. This is a political trick designed to conceal its true color as a splittist, extricate itself from isolation and crisis at home and abroad by misleading public opinion and fulfill its wild desire for long-term power.

The past experiences of the North-South dialogue have clearly proved that the dialogue and negotiations with those who seek division after seizing power patronized by foreign forces cannot bring about any affirmative results. The discussion of the question of the country's reunification--the important issue of the people--with those whose hands are stained with the blood of fellow countrymen and who are the target of the rancor and hatred of thousands of fellow countrymen is an act defiling all the people who demand the fatherland's reunification and betraying the South Korean people who are struggling to achieve democracy and peaceful reunification.

The present South Korean rulers have already lost the qualification to sit at the sacred site for negotiations for reunification. It is clear that as long as the existing political parties and social organizations in South Korea play a role as the tools of those in power, they are also not qualified to become partners to the negotiations for reunification.

The best way to resolve the question of the country's reunification through dialogue and negotiations in this situation is to convene a joint meeting of politicians from the North and South and overseas as proposed on 10 February by the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland. The new proposal for convening a 100-man joint meeting is a rational and practical measure to overcome difficulties on the road of reunification and pave a true way for negotiations of reunification.

Fellow countrymen at home and abroad have enthusiastically supported and sympathized with this proposal. The world's progressive people are warmly welcoming this proposal.

Nevertheless, while groundlessly denouncing our rational proposal for convening a 100-man joint meeting, the South Korean ruling clique has openly vowed that it will not release detained politicians supposed to participate in this meeting, including democratic Kim Tae-chung, and lift the ban on political activities, thus eagerly trying to prevent convocation of the meeting.

Despite the fact that it is not qualified to become a partner in negotiations for reunification and to participate in dialogue, this ruling clique, while talking about dialogue, has unhesitatingly and brazenly attempted to sneak

into the negotiation site. Every fact clearly shows that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is a group of nation-selling traitors who have more completely subjugated South Korea to foreign forces, butchers who have murdered scores of thousands of fellow countrymen, war maniacs who have cast the dark cloud of internecine war over the country and the people's enemies who have sought perpetual division of the nation.

She said that, firmly believing from their practical experiences that, without eliminating the group of traitors like the Chon Tu-hwan ring they cannot fulfill their long-cherished desire for independence, democracy and reunification, the South Korean people from all walks of life have resolutely risen in a sacred struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

On the occasion of commemorating the 63d anniversary of the 1 March people's uprising, she extended warm brotherly greetings and enthusiastic support and encouragement to the people of all walks of life and students in South Korea, who not giving in to the fascist military clique's suppressive measures, are tenaciously struggling to achieve independence, democracy and reunification.

The reporters said achieving the sovereignty of the people throughout the country, as desired by the 1 March uprisers more than 60 years ago, is the most urgent, impending task of all Korean people today. She then said forcing foreign aggressive forces to withdraw from South Korea, eliminating a fascist military dictatorial system there and achieving the country's peaceful reunification is a true way for correctly achieving the sovereignty of the people. She said that to regain the lost sovereignty of the people in South Korea, aggressive maneuvers by foreign forces to meddle in the internal affairs there must be, above all, rejected.

She demanded that the U.S. imperialists abandon their foolish, wild desire to hold onto South Korea forever as their colonial, military base and immediately withdraw from there, taking along U.S. forces and nuclear weapons; that the Japanese reactionaries abandon their foolish illusion about seizing a position as a second colonial ruler in South Korea by taking advantage of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and their illusion about aggression against the whole of Korea and Asia and stop instigating the South Korean military hooligans to fascism, war and division.

She said that, to achieve the sovereignty of the people in South Korea, we, while struggling against foreign forces, should eliminate fascist military rule and achieve the democratization of society.

She said the way to prevent perpetual division of the country and reunify the fatherland is to implement the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo--a new proposal for reunification--set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Supporting the proposal for convening a 100-man joint meeting of politicians from the North, South and overseas to implement the new reunification proposal set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, she defined this meeting as one to pave the way toward negotiations to overcome present difficulties on the road of reunification and to smoothly solve various questions concerning the fatherland's reunification.

BUDGET STRUCTURE OF ANNUAL REVENUES, EXPENDITURES ANALYZED

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[Article by Kim Kwang-su, professor of economics, Sungjon University: "An Analysis of the Budget Structure of North Korea's Annual Revenues and Expenditures"]

[Text] 1. The Socialist Structure and Budget

Regardless of the differences in economic structure or social system, a public organization must raise a certain amount of revenues to fulfill its unique functions. However, the ways of raising such revenues and establishing budgets vary conspicuously between the marketing economy system and the centralized economy system--in a comparison between categories higher than the socialist system and the capitalist system. North Korea's economic system, based on the social ownership of the means of production, is operated not through selection by consumers but through compulsory selection; therefore, North Korea's financial resources are those of its entire economy. The revenues of central and local government organizations, the finances of socialized business enterprises, bank loans, social insurance, and national income are regarded as a series of comprehensive economic issues. The finances in the socialist system are defined as "the planned formation, distribution, and utilization of monetary funds,"<sup>1</sup> designed to guarantee expanded reproduction. This also applies to the case of North Korea. Its finances are not only closely related to the process of forming the economic plans but also serve as a means of implementing economic policies. Furthermore, its finances serve as a means of direct intervention in and control over every field of the economy--enterprises, collective farms, and other cooperative endeavors.<sup>2</sup>

The finances of North Korea, in a broad concept, include those functions which are defined as monetary operations in the capitalist system. The function of finances in North Korea are fundamentally different from that of the capitalist system; but in North Korea also the budget of administrative organizations is the core of finances. The function of the finances under the so-called economic plans of North Korea is, first of all, to maintain a balance between accumulation and consumption. In other words, the finances suppress the consumption of individuals in order to expand production and meet social demands, while appropriating the financial resources concentrated

in the field of finances for economic, social, and military purposes and for the purpose of maintaining power. Second, the objective of finances is to take part positively in the first and second distributions of the genuine social products for the purpose of maintaining economic growth, and thereby to suppress the consumption rate as well as the expansion of nonproductive fields, and consequently to contribute concentratively to economic development through the intensive formation of capital. Third, the objective of finances is to validate the planned economy.<sup>3</sup>

As explained by North Korean authorities, their finances under the socialist system are to guarantee the balanced development of their economy and to back up financially the operations of their government in power. Such a role of finances is fulfilled through the budget system.

The budget of North Korea represents the fundamental financial plan of the government organizations. It is a fundamental component of the comprehensive financial plan for the national economy. In it are expressed the demands for various funds in the field of finances as well as the scale of currency funds concentrated in the field of finances. In other words, in North Korea, too, the budget is to be defined as a fundamental form of economy in which the centralized currency funds are formed and utilized in accordance with plans. North Korea's budget, too, is fulfilling the unique functions of finances, in which social demands are met through expenditures as they appear externally and the needed financial resources are acquired through revenues. However, within the economic structure of North Korea--a system of command economy that is based on social ownership of the means of production--the budget serves not only as a means of enforcing upon the populace in North Korea the despotic preferences of the communist ruling group, but also as a means of concentratively appropriating the needed financial resources from the income revenues.

North Korea's budget may be viewed in the following three forms: 1) the budget as a fundamental financial plan which, reflecting the financial aspects of all the political, economic, social, military, and cultural activities, includes a summation of organic relationships with the finances, bank loans, and social insurance of plants and enterprises; 2) the budget as a central budget in which funds are appropriated and utilized for the society and its economy as a whole in order to fulfill the function of the central [government] organizations; and 3) local budgets made at the level of provinces (cities under direct jurisdiction), cities, and counties (districts). However, the budget, in actuality, is a single centralized one--a fundamental financial plan in which the central and local budgets are unified. The budget in North Korea is charged with a leading role in distributing and redistributing the national income. In other words, most of the national income is distributed through the budget; the budget is not only closely related to the economic plan but also provides a means of accomplishing the plan.

## 2. The Structure and Content of Revenue and Expenditure

North Korea's revenue is a total of currency funds concentrated in the hands of the state. The components of the revenue are: the nontax income which



includes accumulated business income of the socialist business enterprises and the profits of the state-operated businesses; and the funds appropriated in the form of income taxes from part of the net profits of the cooperative organizations and enterprises. These items of revenue are collectively called the revenue from socialist management.

North Korea, too, relies on taxes in order to mobilize centralized currency funds, especially heavily on indirect taxes. It is widely acknowledged that the tax burdens of the populace are far heavier than those under the capitalist system. The taxes that are charged with such an important function not only serve as a means of forming the financial resources to defray budget expenditures, but are also utilized as an important means of exercising various kinds of control. Even in the revenue system of North Korea, the primary means of raising financial resources is income from business transactions.

North Korea authorities assert that the profit from business transactions is not a tax. However, the account of revenues is a kind of sales tax, which comes under huge and complicated discriminatory tax rates--supported by the "single step theory." This transaction tax (the profit from business transactions), while serving as a means of acquiring needed financial resources, also serves as a balancing factor through which the consumption of specially designated goods, for example consumer goods, is suppressed and the balance between the supply and total demands for usable consumer goods is maintained; and it also serves as a means of regulating profits of the socialized enterprises. In other words, since the sale price of producers is usually set in advance, the regulation of the transaction tax will cause increase or decrease in the profit rates.<sup>7</sup>

The profit from business transactions is to be defined as: 1) retail price--commercial margin; and 2) wholesale price--the net social income derived from retail price. And the principles governing the levying of the profit from business transactions are: 1) that it be levied only once per item of goods (once per item of goods principle on the profit from business transactions); 2) that it be collected immediately after receiving the price (the immediate collection principle on the profit from business transactions); and 3) that those enterprises and organizations which have settlement accounts must pay the state within a set period of time after figuring out the profit by themselves. Being levied in compliance with such a theory and procedures means there must also be a levy on the operations or service charges at the service organizations or enterprises as well as on the sideline business of enterprises. It must also be levied on indirect social fields, such as transportation and electricity.

The profit from the state-run enterprises, second in importance, is the sum paid to the state, that is, the net profit from the business enterprises minus the reserve funds of those enterprises in the expanded reproduction field; and it is recalculated and readjusted by means of monthly and annual profit rates. Furthermore, the recovered funds from the income tax surplus funds of cooperative organizations and the recovered funds from depreciations are to be included in the revenue sources.<sup>8</sup>

North Korea's budget is an important component of the comprehensive financial plan which is included in its economic plan; and it is distributed in compliance with the priority sequence set forth in the economic plan. By and large, the expenditure may be regarded as either organizational or functional. In the case of North Korea, its functional expenditure is made public; but the organizational expenditures of the State Administration Council and other organizations have never been made public. As for the functional budget of North Korea, as made public, according to the classification scheme common to the communist bloc, the expenditures for the socialist economy are: national economy expenditures, expenditures for social and cultural policies; military expenditures, and expenditures for the management and maintenance of administrative organizations.

The so-called national economy, as the term is used in North Korea, is the whole of the field of economy. In a broad sense, it means the economic field in its unique sense, including industry, commerce, agriculture, construction, etc., and the field of culture and welfare, such as science, education, public health, art, etc.<sup>9</sup> However, when referring to the national economy expenditure as a term used as an expenditure in the composition of the budget, "the national economy" is used in a narrow sense, not a broad sense; therefore, it includes only the economy in its genuine sense. So the field of culture and welfare is covered by the expenditures for social and cultural measures.

The national economy expenditure, which weighs most heavily among the expenditures of North Korea's budget, is an expenditure for the socialized business enterprises and organizations. Its major items are fixed capital investment, which North Koreans call capital construction investment, and a supplemental supply of floating funds. The expenditures of the national economy are made for the fields of socialized industry (including mining), agriculture, transportation, communications, and construction; also included in them are, it is said, the expenditure reserve fund, which is used to secure the expenditures of defaulting enterprises and to increase the balance of the subsidies to offset price. Industry includes the metal, power, machine, chemical, construction, and light industries. The social and cultural policies represent the whole of the state policies designed to meet the common demands of the society for the protection and development of the spiritual and physical capabilities of the people.<sup>10</sup> And the expenditures for these policies are expenditures for social and cultural policies. Included in the expenditures for social and cultural policies are expenditures for education, public health, social insurance, social security, and scientific research, as well as for publications, cadre training, and cultural propaganda.<sup>11</sup>

The national defense expenditure is expenditure defrayed to strengthen the defense capability of the state. It is an important item of the state budget.<sup>12</sup> The military expenditure is a self-evident expenditure; however, no information about its content has ever been given out. Therefore, military expenditure may also be included in any other items of the budget. For example, included in the science expenditure (included in the educational expenditure) is part of the expenditure for military nuclear research; and similarly, in some cases, the accumulation of the arms stockpile may be included in the expenditure for the accumulation of stockpile in the national economy



expenditure. Furthermore, it logically follows that an investment in the arms engineering science is included in "the national economy expenditure."<sup>13</sup> Such an observation as this by Alec Nove may be called a good suggestion about the inclusiveness of the military expenditure.

Details of the military expenditure have never been made public. However, it is conjecture that the expenditure may be divided into expenses for military personnel and military equipment, expenses for strengthening combat capabilities, and expenses for the operation of military industries. Customarily, military expenditure generally includes personnel expenses, army barracks maintenance expenses, expenses for military equipment supplies and repairs and expenses for construction and maintenance of military establishments and educational facilities.<sup>14</sup> In view of the fact that the content of the military expenditure is a matter of highest secrecy, the scale of North Korea's military expenditure, as made public, must be evaluated as greatly different from the facts.

The expenditure for the management and maintenance of organizations includes all administrative and management expenses for central and local government organizations. In other words, it includes expenses for general administration, economic management administration, and safety operations. It appears that the budget for the intelligence and police organizations and operations is placed under the category of social and cultural expenditure. North Korean authorities emphasize that budget expenditure for this category is being reduced relative to other categories, despite the fact that such expenditure includes even expenses for safety operations. However, one must consider, to some extent, the fact that the weight of administrative and management expenditure is being reduced in such circumstances as those of North Korea in which the system of centralized planning and management is being tightened. Therefore, there is a strong possibility that portions of the administrative and management expenditure are expediently being transferred to economic expenditure or social and cultural expenditure or the burdens of local government organizations, depending on the administrative functions of the portion at issue.<sup>15</sup>

### 3. The Scale of Annual Expenditure (up to 1979)

The scale of North Korea's budget shows a trend of continuing increase caused by rising commodity prices, expansion of activity areas of budget fields, expansion of administrative structure, increase in population, and the expansion in military expenses caused by the policy of seeking unification through communization of South Korea.

The expenditure in North Korea's budget is divided into the national economy expenditure, social and cultural expenditure, military expenditure, and administrative and management expenditure. The importance of these components of budget expenditure is being shifted in conformity with political changes; however, the shifting has always been insignificant because of the consistent political objective of attaining the unification of Korea through communization. The political objective has consistently been the strengthening of military power on the basis of the policy of giving priority to heavy industry. Therefore, the basic direction of North Korea's policy has undergone very little major change.

The total amount of North Korea's budget expenditure was 71.11 million won in 1947; in 1955 it was 1,006,190,000 won or about 14.15 times that of 1947; in 1960 it was 1,967,870,000 won or about 27.67 times that of 1947; in 1970 it was 6,002,690,000 won or about 84.41 times that of 1947; and in 1979 it was 16,972,600,000 won or 238.68 times that of 1947--a large-scale increase was thus effected. The average annual rate of increase of the total annual budget expenditure was 118.6 percent in the 1950's; 112.6 percent in the 1960's; and 114.8 percent in the 1970's. As for the relationship between the plan for the total amount of annual budget expenditure and the actual amount of execution of the plan, the actual amount of execution was larger than the planned amount in the 1950's; however, in the 1960's, it was generally smaller than the planned amount.

Table 1. Annual Budget Expenditures and Their Increase Rates (unit: 100 won)

Year	Sect'ion		Plan		Actual expenses	
	Total amount	Increase rates	Total amount	Increase rates		
1947	679,238				711,146	
1948	1,308,050	192			1,365,408	192
1949	1,976,263	151			1,965,700	
1950	2,672,274	135.2				
1951						
1952					4,022,453	
1953					4,959,684	123.3
1954					8,064,077	126.6
1955	9,649,615	119.7			10,061,933	124.8
1956	8,600,258	88.5			9,559,827	95
1957	7,743,800	80.3			10,224,484	106.9
1958	11,830,000	152.7			13,214,140	129.2
1959					16,492,120	124.8
1960	19,155,140				19,678,700	119.3
1961	23,342,300	121.9			23,380,000	118.8
1962	28,057,500	120.2			27,287,600	116.7
1963	29,857,300	109.4			30,282,100	116.9
1964	34,348,200	113.4			34,182,400	112.9
1965	37,217,200	108.4			34,761,300	106.9
1966	37,527,600	109			35,714,000	102.7
1967	39,644,400	111			39,482,300	111
1968	52,344,000	133			48,128,900	122
1969	59,954,200	124			50,485,700	106
1970	61,866,200	123			60,016,800	119
1971	72,772,700	121			63,016,800	124
1972	73,748,000	117			73,886,100	117.2
1973	85,435,100	116			83,139,100	112.5
1974	98,012,100	118			96,721,900	116
1975	115,172,000	119			113,674,800	117.7
1976	125,132,100	110			123,255,000	108.4
1977	137,621,500	111.6			133,492,000	108.3
1978	152,932,000	114.6			147,436,000	110.4
1979	173,013,200	117.3			169,726,000	115.1

Table 1 shows annual budget expenditures and their increase rates during the period from 1947 to 1979.

Details of the content of some items of the annual budget expenditure are as follows: the national economy expenditure carries the heaviest weight among the items of expenditure. It has occupied over 50 percent of the total budget expenditure every year up to the present--except for the few years from 1967 to 1971. It occupied over 70 percent of the total budget expenditure during the early 1960's, the postwar rehabilitation period. Components of the national economy expenditure have changed considerably in accordance with the features of the situation in the period. In 1949, the national economy expenditure had seven items--distribution funds for the following seven fields: state-operated industries, agriculture and forestry, local industries, civil engineering, city management, communications and transportation, and postal services. However, in the postarmistice period, it has had four components, such as capital construction, agriculture, industries, and transportation.

The percentages of the items of the national economy expenditure in 1966 were as follows: capital construction, 40.9 percent; agriculture, 16.6 percent; industry 30.4 percent; and transportation, 12.1 percent. These percentages changed to a certain extent whenever major policy emphases were shifted; however, there have been no major changes, as interpreters generally agree on this. The percentage of social and cultural expenditure in the total annual expenditure has been comparatively stable, except for the few years of the postarmistice period in which social instability prevailed: in the 1960's it was in the neighborhood of 20 percent; and in the 1970's in the neighborhood of 25 percent. Detailed components of social and cultural expenditure are education and culture, public health and hygiene, and others, including publications and reporting, social businesses, social insurance, cadre training, and education for the General Association of Koreans in Japan.

Components of the social and cultural expenditure of 1949 were: educational cultural expenses, 34.9 percent; public health expenses, 19.6 percent; and others, 25.5 percent. The same expenses in 1953 were: 45.4 percent; 25.8 percent; and 28.8 percent. Those in 1963 were: 53.8 percent; 24.3 percent; and 21.9 percent. The percentages of the educational cultural expenses changed to a certain extent; but "others" did not change much. Since 1963, no details have been made public, but it is generally understood that the level reached in 1963 continues to prevail up to the present.

The national defense expenditure is the item which changes most conspicuously among the components of the annual expenditure of North Korea. The percentage of national defense expenditure in the annual budget expenditure was 15.2 percent in 1953. It was reduced greatly in 1954, down to 7.9 percent. This trend continued, and in 1963 it reached 1.9 percent, which was the lowest. But from 1964 on, it began to increase. In 1967 it was 30.4 percent. Until 1971, it continued to stay at the level of the neighborhood of 30 percent. In 1972, on the occasion of the North-South dialogue, it began to decrease, to 17 percent. Therefore, the circumstances are such that a general understanding is difficult to reach.

Despite the fact that the national defense expenditure was as described, North Korea's military strength continued to increase. In fact, four major military policies were adopted; and a strong military policy was implemented on a full scale. It was understood that the public announcements were arbitrarily camouflaged in compliance with a definite political purpose.

The expenditure for the management of organizations is also called state management expenditure, state operations expenditure, or administrative management expenditure. It is limited to the general administrative expenditure. Due to the measures of simplification in administrative management and the acceleration of revolutionary movement, the weight of the administrative management expenditure continued to decrease; it now occupies only about 2 percent. Since 1964, however, the amount of expenditure for the management of organizations and its percentage in the annual budget expenditure have not been made public at all. So the scale and the nature of the organization management expenditure are not known precisely. But if we assume that the organization management expenditure is the balance set after deducting the national economy expenditure, social and cultural expenditure, and the national defense expenditure, as they were made public, the organization management expenditure is believed to have occupied 1.8 to 2.1 percent of the budget expenditure after 1967.

Table 2 shows an itemized structure of North Korea's annual budget expenditures. It is given for reference.

#### 4. The Scale of Annual Revenues (up to 1979)

North Korea's annual revenue was 92.14 million won in 1957 [sic]; 216.59 million won in 1950; 2,019,300,000 won in 1960; 6,232,200,000 won in 1970; and 17,477,900,000 [sic] won in 1979--a tremendous increase.

Most of the budget revenue comes from the income from socialist management. This practice started in the late 1950's. The income from socialist management is mainly the so-called centralized incomes, which include the profits from business transactions, profits from business enterprises, cooperative organizations income tax, and social insurance charges. From about 1957 on--from the time when the first 5-year plan was implemented, the income from socialist management occupied 60 percent of the annual budget revenue.

From the early 1960's on, North Korea has never made public the content of the income from socialist management. Therefore, there is no way of knowing the percentages of the profits from business transactions, the profits from business enterprises, and other income in North Korea's annual revenue. However, judging from the fact that North Korea could not escape from the lack of revenue because of limited financial resources while it was implementing the 7-year or 6-year plan, and that it greatly pushed the development of local industries in order to cope with the situation, it appears we should assume that the percentages of the profits from business transactions or the profits from business enterprises in the annual budget revenue continued to increase.

Table 2. Itemized Structure of Annual Budget Expenditures (Statement of Accounts)  
(Unit: 10,000 won)

Section	National Economy		Social Cultural		National Defense		Management	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Year	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
1949	830,752							
1953	3,168,177.9	63.9	559,734.1	11.3	752,449.7	15.2	679,324.7	9.6
1954	5,607,706.2	69.5	792,288.8	8.6	645,271.2	7.9	678,102.5	8.1
1955	7,534,504.6	74.9	951,030.4	9.5	619,042	6.1	645,138.9	6.7
1956	7,070,062	74.3	1,211,878.5	12.7	565,058	5.9	590,739.2	6.2
1957	7,210,000	70.5	1,410,281.6	18.2	538,317.3	5.3	619,341.9	6.0
1958					6,356.3	4.8	7,447.8	5.9
1959	113,530	68.4	38,234.1	23.7	6,348.1	3.7	7,205.9	4.2
1960					6,100	3.1	6,297	3.2
1961	170,790.4	73.0	50,033.2	21.4	5,845	2.5	7,131.4	3.1
1962	197,957.6	72.5	61,670	22.6	7,095	2.6	6,153.4	3.3
1963	224,088	74.0	65,370	21.5	5,754	1.9	7,609	2.6
1964	237,721	69.5	70,416	20.6	19,826	5.8	13,861	4.1
1965	236,376	68.0	68,422	19.7	27,809	8.0	15,006	4.3
1966	244,378	68.4	61,691	17.3	35,714	10.0	15,357	4.3
1967	197,017	49.9	69,094	17.5	120,026	30.4	8,686	2.2
1968	235,350	48.8	82,913	17.0	155,938	32.4	8,663	1.8
1969	239,789	47.5	99,495	19.7	156,500	31.0	9,087	1.8
1970	282,126	47.0	119,394	19.9	187,884	31.3	10,805	1.8
1971	278,379	44.2	144,467	22.9	195,982	31.1	1,340	1.8
1972	409,932	55.5	187,807	25.4	125,606	17.0	15,516	2.1
1973	475,554	57.2	210,344	25.3	128,034	15.4	17,459	2.1
1974	551,393	57.0	239,792	24.8	155,722	16.1	20,312	2.1
1975	650,688	57.2	275,762	24.3	186,427	16.4	23,872	2.1
1976	691,828	56.2	308,301	25.0	206,537	16.7	25,884	2.1
1977	768,174	56.8	339,131	25.4	209,582	15.7	28,033	2.1
1978	845,087	57.3	363,888	24.7	234,423	15.9	30,962	2.1
1979	1,092,127	58.5	417,016	24.1	262,980	15.2	38,531	2.2



The annual rate of increase in the annual revenue was 12.3 percent in the 1960's, when the income from the socialist management occupied 98 percent of the total annual revenue; but the average rate of increase in the 1970's was 13.1 percent. Since 1958, when North Korea announced the establishment of the system of socialist economy, the annual revenue has come exclusively from the profits from socialist management and taxes paid by the populace. As for the profits from socialist management, referred to as such by North Korea, all the profits should be collected by the state, because all the profits engendered under the circumstances that all the means of production and capital are socialized belong to the so-called entire people.

Table 3 shows North Korea's annual revenues and their rate of increase. It is given here for reference.

Table 3. Annual Revenues and Their Increase Rates (Unit: 10,000 won)

Year	Section		Plan		Results	
	Amounts	Increase rates	Amounts	Increase rates	Amounts	Increase rates
1946					110,000	
1947	679,238.8				921,381	
1948	1,308,050	192.6			1,557,134	169
1949	1,976,263	151.1			2,030,100	131.2
1950	2,672,274.8	135.2			2,165,900	(106.7)
1951	2,794,700	104.6			2,767,800	(127.8)
1952	4,306,300	154.1			4,552,100	(164.5)
1953	5,528,700	128.4			5,272,708.1	115.8
1954	(9,018,220.8)	(163.1)			9,018,388	171
1955	10,127,462.5	112.3			10,815,721.9	115.9
1956	9,713,419.4	95.9			9,025,412.2	97.7
1957					12,511,566.4	126.1
1958	122,100				152,914	122.2
1959					(171,569.5)	112.2
1960					201,930	(177.7)
1961	235,988.3				240,000	118.8
1962	280,575	117.4			289,636	120.7
1963	299,602	103.4			314,482	108.6
1964	343,482	109.2			349,878	111.3
1965	372,172	108.4			357,384	102.1
1966	375,276	105.0			367,150	102.7
1967	396,444	108			410,663	111.8
1968	523,440	128			502,370	122
1969	599,542	119			531,903	106
1970	618,662	116			623,220	117
1971	727,727	117			635,735	119
1972	737,480	116			743,030	116.9
1973	854,351	115			859,931	115.7
1974	980,121	114			1,001,525	117
1975	1,151,720	115			1,158,630	115.7
1976	1,251,321	108			1,262,583	108.9
1977	1,376,215	109			1,378,900	109.2
1978	1,529,320	110.9			1,565,730	113.5
1979	1,730,132	110.5			1,697,260	115.1



## 5. An Analysis of the Structure of Budget Revenues and Expenditures

North Korean authorities said, about the thoroughgoing implementation of the party's financial policies, that "today we are confronted with the task of financially guaranteeing the massive march designed to implement the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress through a successful fulfillment of this year's plan." Thus they are emphasizing that in order to implement this year's budget successfully, it is above all imperative that all "cadres and workers" be armed with the ideology of socialist management and the cause of the party's financial policies, and that they highly display the revolutionary lifestyle of unconditionally carrying out the party's financial policies.

In order to implement the budget successfully, it is imperative that a nationwide struggle for thrifty living be launched in all fields; and the fundamental factor in the struggle for thrifty living is to reduce the cost of production by actively launching the management activities of enterprises, they have emphasized. They have gone on to stress that this is the way to increase the inner reserves of the national economy. Only when the state's finances are managed correctly and the financial control is in effect can the socialist economic construction be achieved; and in order to step up the financial control, the principle governing the interest rates of finances must be adhered to thoroughly. They then emphasized that in order to implement this year's budget effectively, the functions and roles of the financial organizations must be enhanced further. Thus they are paying great attention to the implementation of the budget; however, no special or major changes have occurred in the structure of the annual revenues and expenditures.

The Fifth Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly was opened on 6 April 1981; it passed the statement of accounts for the 1980 budget and approved the 1981 budget. The statement of accounts for the 1980 budget, which was included in the report of Yun Ki-chong, minister of finance, State Administration Council, reveal that the budget was implemented not far from the plan in terms of the revenue and expenditure and their contents. To cite some of the major items, among the items of budget revenue, the central budget revenue increased by 13 percent, while the local budget revenue increased by only 6 percent. Among the items of budget expenditure, it was characteristic that investment in the field of fishery increased by 250 percent over that of 1979.

Table 4 provides a comparison between the budget and the statement of accounts for 1980. In terms of the scale of annual revenue and expenditure, too, no special increase is found in comparison with that of the previous year. No major changes are found in the content of the expenditure either.

The 1981 budget policy was aimed at strengthening the political, economic, and military capabilities in keeping up with the growth of economy. The annual revenue of 1981 was 20,478,900,000 won, which included an increase of 7.0 percent compared with that of 1980. This increase rate is quite small compared to the 13.7-percent average increase rate of the period from 1971 to 1980. The budget expenditure of 1981 increased by 8.7 percent compared with that of 1980. Items of the annual expenditures of both years were almost

Table 4. 1980 Budget and Spending Comparison

Sections	Total amount	Statement of Accounts [S]				Percentage compared to 1979		Rate of implementation
		Budget [B] [in won]	[in won]	B	S	B	S	
Income	18,893,600,000	19,139,230,000		108.1	109.5			101.3
Expenses	18,893,600,000	18,836,910,000		100	100	111.3	111.0	99.7
National economy expenses	11,376,530,000	11,397,770,000		60.2	60.5	110.8	111.1	100.3
Social cultural expenses	4,102,160,000	4,174,340,000		21.7	22.2	108.0	110.0	101.9
Military expenses	2,739,570,000	2,750,190,000		14.5	14.6	106.9	107.3	100.4
Management expenses	675,340,000	514,610,000		3.6	2.7			

the same in their structural comparison. The national economy expenditure of 1980 showed a 60.5-percent increase, while that of 1981 showed 60.9 percent. The social and cultural expenditure: 22.2 percent versus 21.6 percent; the military expenditure: 14.6 percent versus 14.7 percent; and the management expenditure: 2.7 percent versus 2.8 percent.

The national economy expenditure of 1981 increased by 9.5 percent compared to that of 1980. Comparing this with the 11.1 percent of 1979, it certainly shows a decrease in the rate. The military expenditure of 1981 increased by 9.5 percent compared to that of 1980. This increase rate shows a 2.2 percent increase, compared to the 7.3 percent increase in military expenditure in 1980 over that of 1979. The military budget expenditure of 1981 was 3,010,400,000 won, mainly aimed at strengthening the military power designed to infiltrate into South Korea for the purpose of reunifying Korea under the communist system. No major changes have been made in the scale and structure of North Korea's annual revenue and expenditure. As stated above, the points that are to be noted here are that the financial source of the military expenditure is not clearly discernible, and that the annual revenue consists of the socialist management revenue.

To settle the accounts of the budget revenue and expenditure of 1980, the revenue was 19,139,230,000 won, while the expenditure stood at 18,836,910,000 won, approximately 302.32 million won in black. Thus there would be no major obstacle in the way of implementing the 1981 budget, the emphasis of which was placed on firmly and financially guaranteeing the rapid development of the national economy and on further strengthening the political, economic, and military power of the state.

Table 5. 1981 Revenue and Expenditure Compared

Section	Budget	Structural percentage	Percentage compared to previous year
Revenue	20,478,900,000 won	100	7.0
Expenditure	20,478,900,000	100	8.7
National economy expenditure	12,480,560,000	60.9	9.5
Social cultural expenditure	4,424,800,000	21.6	6.0
Military expenditure	3,010,400,000	14.7	9.5
Management expenditure	510,400,000	2.8	9.4

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NATURE-REMAKING PROJECTS TO DEVELOP COUNTRY URGED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 5 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Song Nak-kyun: "The Four Major Nature-Remolding Projects Are Rewarding Tasks the Entire Party, the Entire Nation and the Entire People Must Vigorously Accomplish"]

[Text] The respected and beloved leader Kim Il-song in his New Year's message this year instructed as follows:

"In the coming year, the whole party, the whole nation, and all the people have to take part as one in the struggle to carry out the four-part nature-remaking project."

The great leader Kim Il-song already at last year's Fourth Plenum of the Sixth Party Central Committee opened a grand plan for remaking nature, which would work for the development of the strength and prosperity of the nation and for the happiness of generations to come. And for the coming year in his New Year's message he again pointed to the militant task necessary to carry out this plan.

This is an heroic, rewarding struggle for the development of tideland, for reclaiming new lands, building the Namp'o sluice gates, and the Taech'on power station, for making the entire country's landscape even more beautiful and changing it in all ways into a people's paradise where all can live well. It is a struggle to burnish even brighter our country's socialist system, to speed the full victory of socialism and the unification of the country.

The four-part nature-remaking program reflects the more mature, newer level of demands of a nature remaking program that has historically been carried out in our country.

Earlier, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song after the liberation established nature-remaking immediately as a strategic task in the construction of a strong and prosperous fatherland and urged that it be vigorously pursued. The great leader, looking toward the fatherland's distant future and even during the rigorous days of the war gradually developed a mature plan for carrying out nature remaking and personally gave directions for doing the preparatory work. Thus in our country the work of taming and remaking nature has always been unceasingly developing.

Today the four-part nature-remaking task is aimed at attaining momentous and huge goals which were unprecedented in the history of our fatherland. In setting these goals and in pursuing the struggle to attain them, blitzkrieg fashion, our country's nature-remaking program is giving a forceful display of how high a level activity is being conducted on.

As is the case with construction, all other tasks of revolution and the task of remodeling nature can be successfully carried out only if its precise goals are set in accordance with the demands of the people and the capabilities for such remodeling.

As a result of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song's scientific foresight and sagacious leadership, today in our country we enjoy all the conditions for going forward with the nature-remaking work a new high level in a daring and completely large-scale manner. We have powerful socialist industry which can guarantee the production of the machinery and facilities necessary for the task of great remodeling of nature, and we have a large contingent of vigorous and vital technicians and specialists reared by the party. And we have plenty of experience and tested commanders.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song scientifically assessed the subjective and objective conditions and capabilities of the nation and in a timely fashion gave directions for a new grand plan for the remaking of nature.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in his New Year's message, established as a most important project for the people the task of nature remaking, and he directed that the entire party, the entire nation, and all the people dash out for the struggle to carry out this task.

The reason that the whole party, the whole nation, and all the people must dash out for the four part nature-remaking project is, more than anything else, that it is, historically, an unprecedentedly grand and huge project for our fatherland.

The plan of our party for a remaking of nature embraces the lofty goal of rapidly building a communist society in our country. The work is designed to completely solve the people's food problem, totally change the face of the nation, to pass on to future generations a country in which it is better to live. It is a struggle for a goal whose height, scale and greatness surpass the imagination. That is why this struggle demands the involvement of the whole nation and the concentration of all our strength.

In order to carry out the four-part nature remaking task, there must be great efforts, expenditures, and use of material resources. Only this way can the work be spread and pressed forward throughout the entire nation and the rate of construction be kept at an extremely high level. The problem of solving the need for modern machinery and equipment and for enormous construction resources cannot be solved by the effort of this or that government agency, factory of enterprise. Only when the whole party, the whole nation, the whole people jump to the task can this be fully guaranteed. Only when all party organizations and members, all national economic organs and their workers, all



the workers of the whole country dash out together as one can an enormous construction level be fully reached. And only in this way can all reserves and possibilities be unfailingly mobilized and utilized and the great task carried out in a short period of time.

Another reason why the whole party, the whole nation, and all the people must dash out for the nature-remaking work is that this task is a lofty one, aimed at providing a happy life for the people themselves.

The nature-remaking task plays a very important role in guaranteeing the people's independent and creative life.

Only by vigorously pursuing on a broad scale the country's nature-remaking struggle can we successfully triumph over disadvantageous natural and climatic conditions and fully and continuously satisfy the people's growing material and cultural needs.

Particularly, it is of great significance that the work will completely solve the food problem.

Currently, many of the world's nations are experiencing terrible food crises. Without food, many people each year are dying of starvation and populations of many hundreds of millions are languishing in hunger. But in our country, because the nature remaking work has been properly carried out under the leadership of the party, the people are eating well, we are able to store much food, and we have been able to rid ourselves of natural bad harvest years and lead a happy life. But we cannot be content with this. If we are to implement a communist policy with respect to the food problem, and to provide communist conditions for our life, we must ceaselessly go forward with a nature-remaking program on a grand scale in order to develop the tidelands, seek new acreage, and solve the water problem. This sacred task can be successfully accomplished only if the whole party, the whole nation, and all the people dash out for it.

If all party organizations vigorously pursue their organizational and political tasks, if the whole country dash out to support construction, then the fighters on the line can provide the revolutionary fervor and attitude and the necessary material and technical levels can be guaranteed.

The struggle to carry out the four-part nature-remaking task set out by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is an honorable undertaking to provide for today's happiness and to transmit to future generations widespread prosperity. Thus, the nation's entire party membership and all the workers must have a deep understanding of the importance of the four-part nature-remaking program, must set in high gear the revolutionary spirit of self-rebirth and of struggling against hardship and must continue to brilliantly implement the party's ideas.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song urged that the whole party, the whole nation and all the people unite to broaden the nature-remaking task because this is a correct course which will firmly guarantee the success of the program.

Urging the whole party, the whole nation, and the entire people to jump into the task of carrying out the nature-remaking program is a powerful method which accords with basic nature of socialism.

The united strength of the whole party, the whole country and the entire people is a powerful force contributing to revolution and construction. Mobilizing this kind of united strength is possible only under a socialist system where the working class has seized power and owns the means of production.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song wisely showed that in the economic building of socialism, our country carried out each great task set before it by basing itself on the superiority of our socialist system and through the united strength of the whole party, the whole nation and the entire people.

All the proud creations which brighten chuche Korea are, all of them, a result of the unity of the whole party, the whole nation and the entire people.

In the past, we vigorously carried out a mass movement to fully introduce irrigation into our agriculture, to create forest land, to widely plant orchards, to build terraced fields and to accomplish other nature-remaking tasks. As a result, no matter how difficult or enormous a task was, we were able to successfully carry it out in a short period of time. Today, if our party members and the workers proceed from the valuable experiences gained in the previous period's nature-remaking program, following the path of uniting the whole party, the whole nation, and the entire people on the task, then it is absolutely certain that brilliant victories can be obtained in the nature-remaking program.

Today the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his New Year's message put before us the glorious task of vigorously carrying on the battle for the implementation of the four part nature-remaking program which he has directed.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his New Year's message once again gave a full explanation of the political and economic significance of carrying out the development of tideland, the reclamation of new acreage, the Namp'o sluice gate construction project and the Taech'on power station under the four-part nature-remaking and the place this program would have in this year's economic development.

As a prerequisite for successfully carrying out the enormous nature-remaking program, the entire party membership and all the workers must strongly arm themselves with the ideology and the aims set out in the New Year's message.

The victory and success of the nature-remaking program depends on the masses having a high revolutionary fervor and a vigorous fighting spirit and on the entire country becoming involved in this task. The instructions of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the policy of the party are an ideological and spiritual driving force leading the workers to miracles, reforms, and to new great achievements.

All party members and workers must deeply study the ideology and the policy line set out in the New Year's message of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

They must make this ideology and policy line firm articles of faith and display the revolutionary frame of mind to carry them out under any circumstances.

An important requirement for vigorously pressing forward with the four-part nature remaking task is spreading political organizational work in an assault-fashion.

The nature-remaking program is a difficult undertaking aimed at conquering and developing nature. It is a difficult struggle for which all psychological and material effort must be mobilized. Thus, the question of whether or not we achieve success in this task, depends to an important extent on how we carry out organizational and political work.

All party organizations and state economic offices must actively carry out political work among party members and among the workers and ceaselessly organize material and technical support for the nature-remaking program. In this way, with the concern and support of all the people and the entire nation we must vigorously strive for the accomplishment of the four-part nature-remaking program.

The responsive and enormous nature-remaking task is being carried out under the leadership of the party.

Through the leadership of our party, which has been trained and tempered in battle, we will surely be able to carry out the nature-remaking task in spite of any obstacles. When all party organs, all workers, and all the people loftily respond to the call of the party and are completely mobilized, the brilliant victory in the nature-remaking program, which contributes to the far-reaching, great policies of the nation can be achieved.

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## NORTH KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

### VISIT TO KOREA ART MOVIE STUDIO REPORTED

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[Report by a staff reporter Yi Nung-kol: "A Modern Hall for Movie Production: A Visit to Korea Art Movie Studio"]

[Text] The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught us as follows: "The motion picture art of our country has advanced by leaps and bounds under the correct guidance of the party center."

We visited the Korea Art Movie Studio on its 35th anniversary.

When we explained the purpose of our visit, a functionary of the studio welcomed us and took us to a neatly arranged room in the studio where the itinerary of the great leader, when he visited [the studio] to provide on-the-spot guidance, was shown.

We could learn, through numerous exhibits in the room, the advances made by the studio following the leadership of the party and with profound love and concern from our great leader.

Among the exhibits, two pictures in particular attracted our attention.

One was the picture of the studio 35 years ago. The other was a panoramic view of the present, majestically, and splendidly built studio.

For a while, we fell into deep thought on the reform that took place between the times represented by the two pictures.

There are many legendary stories about the great love bestowed on the studio by the great leader during these 35 years.

Immediately after the liberation [from Japan], there was no movie studio [in North Korea]. The great leader himself visited and selected the location of the first movie studio. When motion picture artists were not successful in creative activities, he led the artists by the hand, holding an expanded session of the political committee of the party Central Committee with the artists at the studio.

The great leader had a profound understanding of the role of motion picture art in revolution and construction. He has visited this studio 20 times so far, and has clearly shown motion picture artists the paths to be followed on all occasions for revolutionary development.

We can amply see the warm sunlight of benevolent guidance by our party.

Under the wise leadership and unlimited love of the great leader and under the shining guidance of our party, the Korea Art Movie Studio has become a towering grand hall of motion picture art, equipped with the most modern facilities, to serve as a base for creating chuche-oriented movies.

We were deeply moved, thinking of these events, when we again watched pictures of the great leader who had often visited here.

After we visited the room, we proceeded to tour the rest of the studio.

We first went to the top of a hill in front of the studio, where a historical monument to commemorate the on-the-spot guidance of the great leader was located.

The monument, which was erected by the loyal cinematic artists of the studio, records moving stories of the toils of the great leader for the chuche-oriented development of cinematic art and his unlimited love and concern bestowed upon the motion picture artists.

After reading the stories on the monument, we looked down on the full view of the spacious studio.

We were told that, until a few years ago, the studio had only one indoor studio and a few small buildings, which do not exist any more. Now, there is a large city in the studio compound.

There were wide and long-stretching roads, well planned and neatly arranged buildings of various shapes, and all kinds of support and service facilities for the benefit and convenience of the motion picture artists.

This truly was a movie city.

A functionary of the studio guided us to the compound saying:

"We cannot even think of this kind of a movie city without thinking of the party's intention which always urges us boldly to carry out all projects.

"The breath of the party is hidden everywhere in the studio, be it a small room in the studio or an alley in a corner of the compound.

"The motion picture artists who always live under the warm breath of the party are so happy that we have nothing to envy. We can carry out creative activities in film production to our hearts' content."

On the streets of the studio we met many actors whom we were familiar with on the movie screen.

Some of them were old actors with gray hair.

"Before the liberation, actors were at the bottom of society, they had to sell their faces and songs to survive day by day, and were looked down upon. Now they are the masters of this movie city, and have grown to be the creators of motion picture art.

"The great favor of the party is deeper than an ocean and higher than a mountain."

In these words, the functionary told us in an excited tone about the studio which changed its face under the guidance of the party center. He led us into buildings equipped with modern facilities.

All the facilities of the Korea Art Movie Studio were highly advanced and very valuable.

We felt even more excited as we toured the indoor studios.

There were four indoor studios in the compound. Each studio had almost 100 remote-controlled lamps and was equipped to accommodate 2 to 3 acting groups simultaneously.

When we entered Indoor Studio No 1, the sequel to the art movie, "The Star of Korea," was being filmed.

Lamps that lighted the studio like daylight upon a command from the producer, actors in motion, whirring cameras,....

When filming started, all units moved in harmony.

They acted methodically and in an orderly fashion.

A producer we met at the studio told us that he could produce movies several times faster here because of superior facilities and working conditions.

He told us that sometimes several hundred meters of film would be insufficient for one day's filming.

"We can produce movies at such a great speed only because of the wise leadership of our party."

A functionary who began to talk in these words as he walked with us, told us about the reforms that occurred in the creative activities of motion picture artists under the wise leadership of our party.

From producers, cameramen, actors, and actresses to support members, everyone carries out his or her share by taking responsibility for the fate of the movie, once he or she becomes part of the creative activity.



The creative atmosphere is such that even those who are flashed only once on the screen take as much responsibility as the main cast. Such an actor devotes sincere effort to assure the best acting skill for his role.

We met these enthusiastic and devoted workers when we visited Indoor Studio No 3.

After a day's filming, the producers and actors had left, but some functionaries were still there. They were artists who were working in stage sets for the following day's filming.

They were determined to finish painting during the night the stage sets that covered tens of square meters.

Because all of the artists participating in movie production carry out their responsibilities in this way, the film making progressed with extraordinary speed.

Large-scale movies that used to take 1 to 2 years in the past now take only 1 to 2 months to produce.

The reforms that took place in movie production resulted from the establishment of a new movie production system under the wise leadership of our party.

We did not want to leave the studio.

These workers passionately try day and night to bring full blossoms to the flower garden of cinematic art. We met more of them when we stopped by the composite photography shop.

We visited the title studio and special effects studio.

Composite filming for many art movies then in production was in progress.

In the special effects studio, new splendid scenes were being created by combining painted scenes with acting scenes by actors and actresses.

In the studio, all kinds of magic were being performed with paintings and models.

The grand overview of a foreign city which had appeared in a famous movie had been filmed on a desk in this composite photography shop.

A cameraman in the shop told us proudly that it was necessary to develop composite photography in order to reduce filming costs, enhance artistic value, and guarantee speed in creative filming. He also said that he was proud of the importance of his assignments, and felt honored to participate in artistic activities at the studio.

On the wide streets of the studio compound, there were many buildings and rooms we wished to visit.

We wanted to visit the makeup room where a person can be made to look like a young or old man in a few hours; the recording room where beautiful musical melodies and powerful dialogues of the actors and actresses are recorded for each scene of the film; and the training studio for acting which is a favorite place for actors and actresses.

Truly the Korea Art Movie Studio is a comprehensive base and grand hall for the creation of modern cinematic art.

The artists in the studio are also striving to raise performance standards in related arts.

The actors and actresses performed in concerts and recitals. They were preparing themselves to become revolutionary motion picture artists with comprehensive artistic skills.

As we left the studio, we could vividly recall the two pictures and the image of the great leader who stood among the motion picture artists.

Our hearts became warm as we thought about the future of our motion picture art which would flourish further by glorifying the great leader and by following the leadership of the party.

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